



REPORT
OF THE
RAJASTHAN CAPITAL ENQUIRY
COMMITTEE
1958



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SECRET

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1958**



CHAIRMAN :

P. SATYANARAYANA RAO

MEMBERS :

V. VISWANATHAN

B. K. GUHA



RAJASTHAN CAPITAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

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CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

(a) Appointment of the Committee and the terms of reference.

1. We were constituted a Committee by the Government of India by Order No. 40/6/56-SR I, dated 10/11th July, 1957 to enquire into and, if necessary to undertake a tour of Rajasthan for the purpose and advise the Government of India at the earliest on the following points :—

- (1) Whether in consequence of the merger of Ajmer with Rajasthan any change should be made in the existing arrangements as regards the capital or the High Court of Rajasthan ;
- (2) whether the capital or any office should be shifted from Jaipur ;
- (3) whether the principal seat of the High Court should be moved from Jodhpur ; and
- (4) whether the existing Benches of the High Court should continue as they are or should their number be increased or decreased.

(b) Procedure adopted.

2. We held our first meeting at New Delhi on 3rd August, 1957 and settled the preliminaries. We decided to issue a press notification requesting the public to send their views in writing on the matters under inquiry, to address important individuals of the State, such as Members of the State Legislature, the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha ; to contact important bodies, political or otherwise for their opinion ; to visit all the divisional headquarters in the State and Jaipur and Mt. Abu and record evidence and to collect all relevant statistical data. We issued the press notification on 7th August, 1957 and issued letters to various persons and bodies on 14th August, 1957.

3. After giving wide publicity to our programme we held sittings at several centres (see Appendix I). We held in all 19 sittings, received 148 memoranda and examined 667 persons. The tour gave us an opportunity for meeting the Ministers and Officers of the Government ; and we were enabled to ascertain their views as to the administrative implications of the problems under consideration. The statistical data required by us was furnished by the Chief Secretary, Divisional Commissioners and other officers of the concerned departments.

4. After the evidence was completed we discussed the problem in the light of the evidence, statistical data and other material and arrived at our conclusions. The task was by no means easy as the evidence given before us was largely vitiated by regional and political considerations. The memoranda received, the evidence recorded and the statistical data gathered by us are appended herewith.

CHAPTER II

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND PRESENT SET-UP.

(a) *Historical background.*

5. The State of Rajasthan was formed during the period 17th March, 1948 and 25th January, 1950 by the integration of 19 Princely States. Under the States Re-organisation Act, 1956, Ajmer (till then a Part C State) the taluks of Abu and Sunnel Tappa were added to Rajasthan and the Sironj sub-division of the Kotah district was transferred to Madhya Pradesh.

6. Most of the Princely States date from pre-Moghul times. As Shri Jawaharlal Nehru observed in his "Discovery of India":

"Some of the proud Rajput clans trace back their genealogy to pre-historic times. The Maharana of Udaipur, of the Suryavansh or race of the Sun, has a family tree comparable to that of the Mikado of Japan" (p. 256).

All these States played an important role in the political and cultural history of India. Among their rulers, particular mention may be made of Sawai Jai Singh II of Jaipur "who was not only a brave warrior and an accomplished diplomat but also a mathematician and an astronomer, a scientist and a town-planner of great ability". (*ibid* p. 233). At the time of the merger Udaipur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Kotah were the leading States.

7. The Governments of most of the important States were organised, more or less, on the British model and some sort of representative institutions also existed. They had their own High Courts and each State vied with the other in providing amenities for the public, such as establishment of educational institutions, hospitals, schemes for supply of electricity and water. As the seats of the rulers the capital cities grew in population and came to be centres of trade and commerce. Arts and literature were encouraged; in fact the social and economic life in these cities pivoted round the Rulers. The integration of the States led to the waning of the importance of these cities and in turn seriously affected the social and economic life of the people.

8. The Union of Rajasthan was inaugurated at Jaipur by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on 30th March, 1949. A question arose about the location of the capital and the seat of the High Court. To assist the Government in coming to a decision on the matter, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel appointed a Committee consisting of Shri B.R. Patel, I.C.S. the then Chief Secretary to the Government of PEPSU as Chairman, Lt.-Col.T.C., Puri of the Directorate General of Health Services and Shri H.P. Sinha, Superintending Engineer, C.P.W.D. They were asked to submit recommendations as to the suitability of the existing towns in Rajasthan for the location of capital. The Report of the Committee dated 27th March, 1949 was submitted to the Government. They made the following recommendations:—

(1) Jaipur should be made the capital of the new State ;

- (2) The High Court and the Customs and Excise departments should be located at Jodhpur ;
- (3) The possibility of locating the headquarters of the Armed Forces at Jodhpur should be considered ;
- (4) The question of making Jodhpur the seat of Rajasthan University should also be considered ;
- (5) The new Government should consider the question of further decentralisation by locating some of the heads of the departments at other places in the Union.

The recommendations of the Committee that the capital should be at Jaipur and the seat of the High Court at Jodhpur were accepted by the Government.

(b) *Present set-up.*

9. As a result of the merger of Ajmer on 1st November, 1956 with Rajasthan the Government of India thought that the matter should receive further consideration and accordingly we have been appointed to advise the Government.

10. The area of the present State of Rajasthan is 1,32,227 sq. miles. Its population, according to the 1951 census is 1,59,70,757 (*vide* Basic Statistics of Rajasthan, 1957). For the convenience of administration the area is divided into five divisions and twenty-six districts. The present divisions are :—

- (1) *Ajmer division* comprising the districts of Ajmer, Jaipur, Bharatpur, Alwar, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Jhunjhunu and Sikar ;
- (2) *Bikaner division* comprising the districts of Bikaner, Ganganagar and Churu ;
- (3) *Jodhpur division* comprising the districts of Jodhpur, Pali, Nagaur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalore and Sirohi ;
- (4) *Kotah division* comprising the districts of Kotah, Bundi and Jhalawar ;
- (5) *Udaipur division* comprising the districts of Udaipur, Dungarpur, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara and Banswara.

The capital is at Jaipur but a number of offices are situated outside Jaipur. The present distribution of offices is given in Appendix II.

11. The principal seat of the High Court is at Jodhpur with a Bench at Jaipur. As regards distribution of work including institution of suits and appeals, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Udaipur divisions are assigned to the principal seat of the High Court, Jodhpur, whilst Ajmer and Kotah divisions are assigned to the Bench at Jaipur. There are three Judges including the Chief Justice at Jodhpur and four Judges at Jaipur. Once a week in every month, the Chief Justice sits at Jaipur.

CHAPTER III

SCOPE AND NATURE OF OUR ENQUIRY

12. The scope of our enquiry has been the subject matter of some comment. On the one hand surprise was expressed at the need for the constitution of this Committee as the matter had been already considered by the Patel Committee. On the other hand some expressed the view that our function is to examine the problems afresh without regard to the findings of the Patel Committee. A third view presented was that we have to consider all the questions in the context of the changed conditions consequent on the merger of Ajmer into Rajasthan. We have tried to appreciate fully these conflicting views in the right perspective. Accordingly we have dealt with all the questions on which we have been asked to advise in the light of the views of the Patel Committee, the changes in circumstances which have taken place since then, particularly the merger of Ajmer, the evidence and other material gathered by us. In arriving at our conclusions we have endeavoured to bear two cardinal principles in mind : (i) any suggestion we may make should not be guided by narrow parochial considerations, but should be exclusively and solely governed by what is in the best interests of the people and the State of Rajasthan taken as a whole and (ii) the solutions suggested should effectually dispose of all controversies.



CHAPTER IV

THE CLAIMS PUT FORWARD BY THE PEOPLE AND THE DATA RELATING TO PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Claims put forward.

13. The important cities whose claims for the capital, the seat of the High Court or a Bench of the High Court or some departments of the Government to be considered are: Mt. Abu, Bikaner, Udaipur, Kotah, Ajmer, Jodhpur and Jaipur. We propose to give a summary of the claims put forward by these cities as also an objective account of the facilities, existing and potential, of each of these cities and then deal with their claims under the heads of capital, High Court, Benches of the High Court and decentralisation of departments.

(1) **Mt. Abu.**

14. The people of Mt. Abu were very moderate in their claims. While advocating the retention of the capital at Jaipur, they urged the suitability and desirability of making Mt. Abu the summer capital. In this connection they referred to the various amenities of the place as also the fact that the Governor stays there for sometime in summer. As regards the High Court they favoured its continuance at Jodhpur; and in fact the Sirohi Bar Association was strongly in favour of a unified High Court at Jodhpur and the abolition of the Bench at Jaipur. Some of the persons wanted the location of a few offices at Mt. Abu. The people of Mt. Abu were keen about two matters, which though not strictly within our purview, deserve to be mentioned. They referred to the rumour that the Police Training College at Mt. Abu would be shifted shortly from that place and earnestly desired that the college should be continued there to maintain its importance. They also referred to the prohibition law in force there and pointed out that this has been an impediment in the path of developing it as a tourist centre.

(2) **Bikaner.**

15. The majority of the people were against the change of capital, though a feeble voice was heard that Bikaner should be considered as a suitable alternative. They strongly favoured a Bench of the High Court at Bikaner as the people of Ganganagar find it very difficult to go to Jodhpur. They pointed out that the former High Court building at Bikaner is suited for the location of the Bench. Having regard to the fact that there are many irrigation projects near Bikaner, viz., Ganga Canal, Bhakra Canal and Rajasthan Canal schemes, they claimed that the office of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, should be shifted to Bikaner. In this connection they also advanced the claims of Ganganagar for the location of the Agricultural College there. We understand from the P.W.D. Minister that the question of locating the Chief Engineer's office at Bikaner is under the active consideration of the Government. Bikaner city has an up-to-date and well-equipped hospital which was founded by a former Maharajah. We visited this hospital and found it to be in an excellent condition with nearly 317 beds, rendering useful service to the public. A number of persons voiced the view that a medical college should be established as an adjunct to the Hospital and even expressed their willingness to contribute 20 lacs of rupees

for the establishment of such a college. We are informed that the Rajasthan Government has appointed a Committee to decide on the relative suitability of Jodhpur and Bikaner for the location of the new Medical College. At present at Bikaner there is the office of the Director of Education. The officers of the department have drawn our attention to the inconvenience experienced by them as a result of their department being so far removed from the capital.

(3) Udaipur.

16. On the question of location of capital the people of Udaipur revealed a sharp difference of opinion. Some pleaded for Ajmer, others for Udaipur. The salubrious climate of Udaipur, the existence of potential sources of water, the part which Udaipur Ranas played in the history of India were all pressed into service in support of Udaipur's claim to be the capital. Reliance was also placed on the Patel Committee's view that Udaipur should be preferred if a capital had to be built. As regards the High Court, persons were not wanting to suggest that the seat of the High Court should be at Udaipur but the less ambitious among them advocated that a Bench should be located at every divisional headquarters should the Committee favour Benches. Some, however, expressed the view that there should be no Benches and that the entire High Court should be at Jodhpur. The minimum demand was that at least those departments of the State now located at Udaipur should continue to be there and some more departments like the Public Service Commission etc., should be transferred to Udaipur.

17. Adverting to the problem of accommodation, it was pointed out that there could be no dearth of building accommodation as the Secretariat of the former Udaipur State, bungalows and houses lying vacant in Pratapnagar Colony etc., would be available. We have inspected these buildings but we think that they are hardly sufficient for a capital. The Bar Association pleaded that the claims of Udaipur for the capital and the seat of the High Court should not be ignored and that the dearth of building accommodation should not count against it. Should a decision in favour of Udaipur be taken it would not be difficult for the Government to find the necessary funds for building a capital as in the case of Chandigarh or Bhubaneswar.

18. The Officers of the Government whom we met were of the view that Udaipur was not suitable as capital on account of the inadequacy of accommodation. They felt that its importance would be maintained sufficiently if it were continued as the seat of the Divisional Headquarters and of the offices of Devasthan, Sales Tax and Mining departments. They pointed out the administrative inconvenience involved in the distribution of departments of Government among the various places in Rajasthan.

(4) Kotah.

19. Claims were made by some that Kotah should be selected as the capital on the following grounds :—

(i) it is the granary of Rajasthan, (ii) it is on the way to becoming highly industrialised as a result of the road roller factory, rayon and other factories proposed to be set up there, (iii) cheap building material is

available there, (iv) it will have adequate water facilities as a result of the Chambal Project, (v) it is the only important town in Rajasthan on the broad gauge line, (vi) it is a beautiful city like Jaipur, (vii) even at Jaipur the accommodation has been inadequate. Alternatively or in addition to the capital some asked for the location of the High Court and/or the Board of Revenue. A suggestion was made that the High Court might be located in the building under construction for the hospital and a separate building erected later on for the hospital. Most of the persons were against shifting the capital or the High Court to Ajmer. Members of Bharatiya Jan Sangh and the people of Jhalawar expressed themselves against any change. The Bharatpur Bar Association and the District Congress Committee, Sawai Madhopur favoured Jaipur for the capital as well as the High Court or the principal seat of the High Court in the event of Benches being permitted. The Judicial Officers of Kotah were in favour of a single High Court located at the seat of the capital. They did not favour Benches.

(5) Ajmer.

20. The claim of Ajmer for the capital and the High Court was strongly pressed before us. The claims that emerge from the representations made to us are :—

- (i) Ajmer should be the seat of the capital and of the High Court ; or
- (ii) the capital or the High Court ; or
- (iii) a Bench of the High Court should be located ; or
- (iv) certain departments of the Government should be transferred to Ajmer.

21. The Capital Committee, Pandit Mukat Beharilal Bhargava, M.P., and Shri Hari Bhau Upadhyaya, Finance Minister, strongly supported the claim of Ajmer for the capital and the High Court. The grounds on which they relied are :—

- (1) its central situation ;
- (2) its healthy climate ;
- (3) its historical, religious and political importance ;
- (4) its beautiful lakes ;
- (5) political advancement of the people which is much more than what it is in the neighbouring areas, it having been the spring-board for action in the struggle for independence and for the liberation of the people of the erstwhile States ;
- (6) the avoidance of traditional rivalries between the various States, which still continue ;
- (7) the decision of the Rajasthan Provincial Congress Committee in 1949 supporting the claims of Ajmer for being the capital of the State.

The disadvantages of having the capital at Ajmer emphasised by others were met on these grounds. It was pointed out that the water supply position has since improved and that on the completion of the Raj Mahal Scheme, Ajmer would have no problem of water. It was urged further that the scarcity of accommodation should not count for much. It was

suggested that the Mayo College, the Collectorate buildings, the Police lines would form sufficient nucleus for the buildings required for the capital and if necessary buildings may be constructed as was done in the case of the capital of Punjab or Orissa. They argued that the consideration relating to water and electric supply and buildings should follow and not precede the decision. Pandit Mukat Beharilal Bhargava explained in detail the manner in which the merger of Ajmer with Rajasthan was postponed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in 1949 in spite of the resolution of the Provincial Congress Committee and maintained that the advantage which Jaipur has gained by way of development during the last eight years should not be counted against Ajmer. The suitability of Ajmer for the location of the High Court was also sought to be supported on the same grounds as were adduced in connection with the location of the capital. In addition they asserted that unlike the members of the Bar of other places, the members of the Ajmer Bar are fully qualified and that Ajmer had better legal traditions than any of the Princely States of Rajasthan. Lastly it was urged that we should take a broad view and should not lay too much emphasis on the drawbacks and should decide on the location of the capital and the seat of the High Court taking into consideration all the circumstances.

(6) Jodhpur.

22. The majority of the people who appeared before us or submitted memoranda adopted a reasonable attitude and did not favour the shifting of capital from Jaipur to any other place. In particular they felt that there would be no justification for shifting it to Ajmer. They recognised that though Jodhpur has equal claims to have been chosen for the capital, once a decision, right or wrong, was taken and enormous expenditure had been incurred to improve Jaipur and to make it fit by providing the necessary accommodation for the offices, it would be unwise to make a change and impose additional burden upon the people of the State abandoning existing facilities. Those who spoke in favour of Jodhpur emphasised that the only way by which Jodhpur's importance could be maintained fully would be by locating the capital there. Huge sums were invested in the construction of buildings at Jodhpur and these buildings should be put to proper use. Whilst the importance of other places could be maintained even without the location of the capital etc., as for example, that of Jaipur by industrialisation, of Bikaner and Kotah by projects, these possibilities do not exist in the case of Jodhpur. As regards the High Court they were strongly against its shifting to any other place. Besides maintaining the importance of Jodhpur they adverted in this connection to the spacious accommodation available. The present building of the High Court with seven court halls was commended by them as ideally suited for the purpose. They also pointed out that adequate accommodation for locating other subordinate courts within the same premises would be available after the shifting of the Accountant General's office to Jaipur. They also referred to the availability of a large number of buildings suited for accommodation the Judges, lawyers and the staff. They opposed the shifting of the High Court to Jaipur on the ground of lack of adequate accommodation there. Lastly they pleaded also for the location of some departments of the Government at Jodhpur.

(7) Jaipur.

23. The spokesman of Jaipur proved to be adamant "no changers". They emphasised the disadvantage of shifting the capital or the Bench of the

High Court to Ajmer. On the other hand they pleaded that Jaipur should be made the principal seat of the High Court and that all departments of the Government should be located at Jaipur. A few, however, favoured the shifting of some offices to Ajmer to maintain the importance of that city. In support of their claim for the High Court they represented that the more thickly populated areas of the State lie around Jaipur while a considerable area around Jodhpur is all desert. On the question of a unified High Court, while some of the local lawyers expressed themselves in favour of such a proposal, the Bar Association was strongly against the abolition of Benches.

24. In support of their claims they relied in general on the advantages of Jaipur, such as superior availability of adequate accommodation etc., over other cities and in particular on the improvements effected since 1949. It was pointed out that an immense sum of money had been spent for improving the supply of water and electricity and other amenities. It was also mentioned that in all a sum of nearly ten crores of rupees was spent by the Government and private owners for the construction of new buildings to provide for the expansion of the city. A statement showing the offices situated in Government buildings and the offices located in buildings taken on rent will be found in Appendix III.

(b) Data relating to principal towns.

25. Before we deal with the questions referred to us we think it necessary to give an objective description of the important cities of Rajasthan which deserve consideration. In doing so we have attempted to give a picture of all the facilities, existing and potential, which each of the cities possesses. (The figures have been furnished by the Government of Rajasthan).

(1) Mt. Abu.

26. Mt. Abu is a hill station. It has been merged with Rajasthan under the States re-organisation scheme. When this hill station was under the British most of the native States had constructed big palaces there. It attracts tourists as it is near the famous Dhilwara temples.

27. At present there is a Police Training College with a hostel attached to it and also the branch of Survey of India Department. It has ample supplies of water and electricity. The Governor of the State stays here during summer. It has to be developed as a tourist centre. There is a good tarred road from Abu Road station to the top of the hill.

(2) Bikaner.

28. The area of Bikaner city within municipal limits is 31 sq. miles. Its population, according to 1951 census was 1,17,113 and at present the population is about the same. The maximum and minimum temperatures during summer and winter of 1956 were 118.0° and 32.0° F. respectively. Its normal annual rainfall is 11.46". The road mileage within municipal limits of Bikaner is 93. It is connected by rail with Delhi, Jodhpur and Marwar Jn. and Ganganagar in the north. Nearby there is a small landing field for aeroplanes.

Medical facilities.

29. Bikaner has one of the best hospitals in Rajasthan. It has up-to-date equipment with 317 beds. It has a Women's hospital and T.B. hospital besides the Railway, District Jail and Military hospitals. The total bed-strength of all the hospitals is 686. It has four dispensaries. The climate is dry and the incidence of malaria is low. It is said that T.B. patients show good progress at Bikaner because of its dry climate.

Educational facilities.

30. There is one College for men and one for women. It has one good Veterinary College with hostel attached and two High Schools, one Public School and one Teachers' Training School. The Colleges and some of the High Schools have hostels attached to them.

Water supply.

31. In 1949 the per capita supply of water was 12.70 gallons per day. A sum of Rs. 3.75 lacs has since been spent on improvements to water supply. The present supply is from about 22 wells from which water is pumped by electric power. The sub-soil water level is about 300 ft. below ground level. The difficulty of fresh water supply is great. Working conditions are difficult and complicated because of the depth of the wells. There is no service reservoir and water is directly pumped into the distribution system by boosters. There is no chlorination arrangement. At present 22 wells are worked 24 hours a day and 20 lac gallons of water per day are pumped and supplied. The present per capita supply is 20 gallons per day. Because of the difficulties of distribution, supply is not maintained throughout the day; different areas are supplied during different hours. In order to maintain a 24 hour efficient supply it is necessary to re-organise the water supply. A scheme has been prepared and the estimated cost is Rs. 35.00 lacs. As a result of paucity of funds no provision has been made in the Second Five Year Plan. *संयमन नयन*

Drainage.

32. There are no satisfactory drainage arrangements. A two mile long underground sewage drain exists and the rest of the town has only open surface drains. The underground sewer has a sullage pumping plant and an experimental Government farm. During rains the drainage of the entire town discharges into low lying area and tanks outside the town. For improving the situation, a provision of Rs. 40 lacs had been made in the Second Five Year Plan but no funds could be allotted.

Electricity.

33. In 1949 the installed capacity was 4576 kW and firm derated capacity 1750 kW. The generators have become worn out so that the present capacity does not exceed 1750 kW. Difficulty is experienced in meeting the many demands of the locality for electric power. As an emergency measure one 3000 kW set was reconditioned and put into commission during 1950. A reconditioned 1×2500 kW Westing House set was also installed during 1953. 1×250 kW Cooper Bessemer set was transferred from Jaipur

to Bikaner during 1952. The total capital expenditure incurred between 1949-57 amounts to Rs. 30.39 lacs and the present position, therefore is:—

- (1) Available steam plant capacity (derated) 7000 kW.
- (2) Diesel (derated) capacity 450 kW.
- (3) Effective or firm capacity of the station $4000+200$ i.e. 4200 kW.

The position is far from satisfactory as new loads cannot be taken and even existing loads cannot be fully satisfied e.g., the railways at Bikaner. Bikaner happens to be in the Bhakra Nangal area. Any further capital expenditure on generating sets at Bikaner would be uneconomic. It is expected, according to the present indications by the Punjab P.W.D. Electricity Branch, that Bhakra Nangal power would be made available to Rajasthan in October, 1958 at two feeding points, viz., Sriganganagar and Rajgarh. But the power being made available at Bikaner depends upon the construction of a high tension line from Ratangarh to Bikaner which is a difficult problem on account of serious difficulties in procuring material for the transmission line, such as towers etc. If this difficulty is got over the supply position of electricity would improve.

Buildings.

34. The plinth area of State-owned buildings in which Government offices are located at Bikaner is 2,40,271 sq. ft. Other Government buildings in which Colleges etc., are located are shown in Appendix IV.

35. No new housing schemes have been reported to us. Total capital expenditure on buildings at Bikaner since the formation of Rajasthan is Rs. 10,31,460.

36. In the Bikaner division there are three irrigation projects (1) Ganga Canal ; (2) Bhakra Canal and (3) Rajasthan Canal project. The last is a major irrigation scheme approved by the Government of India. This canal takes off from Harika in the Punjab and it has been designed to supply 16,045 cusecs of water to the arid plains of Rajasthan. The total length of the canal will be 429 miles, of which 110 miles will be in the Punjab and the rest in Rajasthan. It will irrigate 34 lacs acres of land in the tehsils of Hanumangarh, Suratgarh, Raisinghnagar, Anupgarh, Bikaner, Magra of the Bikaner division and Jaisalmer, Nachna and Ramgarh of the Jaisalmer district in Jodhpur division. This scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 66.47 crores. Work is progressing slowly and it is expected that the water from this canal will be supplied in the year 1960-61.

(2) Udaipur.

37. The city of Udaipur is surrounded by Aravali hills and is one of the beauty spots of India. The scenic grandeur of the surrounding areas is enhanced by the four beautiful lakes, Pichhola, Swaropsagar, Fatehsagar and Udaishagar. Udaipur is a town with a glorious political history behind it.

38. The area of the town within municipal limits is 8 sq. miles and outside municipal limits an area of 6 sq. miles is available for extension. Its population, according to 1951 census, was 89,621 ; and its present population

is estimated to be 1,03,000. The maximum and minimum temperatures during summer and winter of 1956 were 111.0° and 35.96° F. respectively. The normal annual rainfall is 24.51". The town is 1900' above MSL.

39. The road mileage within municipal limits is 30 tarred, 7.5 cement concreted and 12 metalled *i.e.*, a total of 49.5 miles. There is a meter gauge railway line from Ajmer to Udaipur and from Udaipur to Marwar Jn. There is a small air port near Udaipur.

Medical facilities.

40. Udaipur has five hospitals and seven dispensaries, including two railway hospitals and one police dispensary and one jail dispensary. The total bed-strength of all the hospitals is 405 (*vide* Appendix V).

Educational facilities.

41. There is one Arts and Science College, one Agriculture College, and one College for girls with attached hostels and one Ayurvedic College. There are many High Schools and one Adivasi School.

Water supply.

42. At the time of integration there was no water supply scheme in Udaipur. The present scheme was prepared in 1954 and the total expenditure on the scheme is Rs. 25.73 lacs. The amount was spent in laying distribution mains, providing pumping sets in *baoris* which are capable of supplying about 7 lac gallons per day. A comprehensive scheme has been started and is nearing completion. Service reservoirs, clear water reservoirs, pump houses and other civil works have been completed. The aim of the scheme is to supply 12 lac gallons of filtered well water per day and 6 lac gallons a day of unfiltered water.

43. With the completion of the present scheme in about a year at an estimated cost of Rs. 33.00 lacs, it is expected that the per capita supply of filtered water would be 25 gallons and unfiltered water 10 gallons per day. The present scheme is designed to cater to the needs of 1,12,000 people.

Drainage.

44. Only surface drainage exists. For a regular drainage scheme provision of Rs. 30 lacs was made in the Second Five Year Plan but funds could not be provided.

Electricity.

45. Udaipur power station is managed by a private agency. In 1949 the installed capacity was 1460 kW and firm derated capacity 790 kW. Improvements have been effected thereafter. As the power station is in the hands of a private concern the possibilities of expansion are remote. Since the area is proposed to be connected with Chambal scheme the supply position may improve after 1960. The proposal to connect with the Chambal has been approved by the Planning Commission. The acquisition of the power station by the Government is not contemplated now as no funds are available for it. The present installed capacity of Udaipur is 1230 kW and

firm derated capacity 550 kW only. The electric supply position, therefore, is in a very poor state.

Buildings.

46. The plinth area of State-owned buildings in which Government offices are located in Udaipur is 2,18,117 sq. ft. Residential bungalows and buildings in which Colleges etc., are located are shown in detail in Appendix IV.

47. During the last five years the City Improvement Department introduced and executed schemes for the improvement of the city. Chief among the schemes are :—

- (1) *Bhopalapura Scheme.*—This scheme consists of 460 residential plots of 100' × 80'; 80' × 60'; and 60' × 40' sizes respectively. The scheme has fully developed and houses in almost all the plots have been constructed.
- (2) *Chowgan and Residency Scheme.*—This scheme consists of 58 big size plots for residential purposes and 12 for construction of shop-cum-flats. Most houses have been constructed.
- (3) *Fatehpura Scheme.*—Half of the part of the scheme measuring 123 acres of land was given for Western Railway Training School building. They have already constructed the Railway Training School.
- (4) *Refugee Schemes.*—Four refugee colonies consisting of nearly 290 plots have also been developed.
- (5) *Pratnagar Refugee Colony.*—About 200 bungalows and 400 quarters have already been constructed out of a total number of 800 plots.

48. *New Schemes in hand—*

- (i) *Arh Scheme.*—This scheme consists of 300 plots of various sizes for residential purposes. Development work is in hand and construction of houses is expected to be commenced by the individuals early.
- (ii) *Hiran Magri Scheme (On Surajpole Station Road).*—It consists of 400 plots of big and small sizes. Development work will be taken in hand shortly.
- (iii) *Ambamata Scheme (Outside Ambapole).*—This scheme contains about 300 plots of various sizes. The development of the scheme has yet to be taken in hand.

There is, therefore, vast development of the city outside municipal limits.

The total capital expenditure on buildings since the formation of Rajasthan is Rs. 32,07,874.

(4) Kotah.

9. Kotah is on the eastern part of Rajasthan, on the bank of river Chambal. It has a forest area towards the east. The location of Chambal project nearby gives great importance to the place.

50. The area of the town within municipal limits is 15 sq. miles and an area of 15 sq. miles is available outside the town for expansion. The total road mileage is 49.4 miles. The maximum and minimum temperatures during summer and winter of 1956 were 116.06° and 30.02° F. respectively. The normal annual rainfall is 29.53". The city is in the heavy rainfall region of Rajasthan.

51. Kotah town is on the broad gauge line of Western Railway which connects Delhi with Bombay. It is about 292 miles from Delhi. The population of Kotah, according to 1951 census was 65,107 and at present it is estimated to be 90,000.

Medical facilities.

52. There are three hospitals, one of which is a military hospital with ten beds. Total number of beds available in all the hospitals is 130. There are seven dispensaries. Kotah has, therefore, hardly sufficient medical facilities even for the existing population (*vide* Appendix V).

Educational facilities.

53. There is one Government College, one Intermediate College for women and seven High Schools besides Middle Schools and Montessori schools. There is a Teachers' Training School with a hostel attached to it.

Water supply.

54. The present water works were constructed in 1952 and were designed to serve a population of 35,000. In January, 1955 the water works came under the control of the Chief Engineer and at that time the capacity was 12 lac gallons per day. The water is treated by slow sand filters, whose capacity is 10 lac gallons a day. The water is pumped from Chambal river by means of two pumping sets installed in an intake well. Originally the pumps were working in rotation but due to the present higher demand both pumps are working simultaneously for as many hours as power is available.

55. After the Chief Engineer took over the administrative control under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme he felt the necessity for reorganising the water works in order to meet the increased demand. A scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.6 lacs was sanctioned and the work is in progress. The target of the reorganised scheme is to supply 20 gallons per head per day of fully treated and sterilised water. The completion of the scheme may take about two years. The present supply is roughly 16.8 gallons per head per day.

Drainage.

56. There are no satisfactory drainage arrangements in the town. In the Second Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 20 lacs was made but funds could not be allotted.

Electricity.

57. The power station at Kotah at the time of integration was a small unit with only 3×150 kW (reciprocatory steam sets). The firm derated capacity was 250 kW. In 1950 1×200 kW reciprocatory steam set from Jodhpur was transferred to Kotah and one more boiler was added to improve the steam capacity. The total capital expenditure incurred during 1949-57 amounts to Rs. 2.12 lacs. The present available steam capacity is (derated) 499 kW and effective firm capacity 324 kW. In the Second Five Year Plan there is provision to instal 2×1000 kW sets with boilers at a capital expenditure of Rs. 89.3 lacs. The existing arrangement will continue until the future Chambal Hydel schemes come into effect.

58. There is a scheme proposed to take power from Gandhi Sagar Dam to Kotah by a 132 KV double circuit transmission line which connects Gandhi Sagar Dam to Sawai Madhopur via Kotah and Lakheri. It will be sometime before the full impact of the hydro-electric power is felt in this region and Kotah will have to depend till that time on the steam plant.

Scope for development.

59. The town is rapidly improving in industrialisation. The Railway Coach and Wagon Building Workshop is expected to be located here. With the completion of the Chambal Valley Irrigation and power Scheme industrialisation is bound to proceed at a rapid pace. Building sites were selected for Western Railway Divisional Headquarters, railway wagon workshop, rayon mills, sugar mill, paper mill, cement manufacturing factory, textile mill, Marshalls Road Rollers factory, among others. Kotah, has therefore, the advantage of good potentiality for water supply, electric power and industrialisation.

Buildings.

60. The total plinth area of the State-owned buildings in which Government offices are located is 1,80,517 sq. ft. Other important State Government buildings are shown in Appendix IV.

61. No schemes for construction of houses at Kotah have been reported. The total capital expenditure incurred by the Government on construction of buildings at Kotah since the formation of Rajasthan is Rs. 24,46,718.

(5) Ajmer.

62. Ajmer is one of the oldest cities of Rajasthan and is an important religious centre for both Hindus and Mohammadans. The area of Ajmer within municipal limits is 18 sq. miles. Its population, according to 1951 census was 1,96,633 and the existing population is estimated to be 2,16,000. The maximum and minimum temperatures during summer and winter of 1956 were 113.0° and 42.08° F. respectively. The normal annual rainfall figure is not available. In 1955 it was 32.7" and in 1956, 23.33".

63. The road mileage within municipal limits of Ajmer is 75 consisting of 13 miles metalled, 30 miles black topped, 32 miles paved. Ajmer is connected by roads with the chief towns of Rajasthan. It is on the main meter gauge line of Western Railway connecting Ahmedabad and Delhi and is about 276 miles from Delhi and 80 miles from Jaipur. There is a meter gauge line

running from Ajmer to Udaipur. There is a landing ground for small planes in the Mayo College compound and another at Nasirabad about 14 miles away. They are not regularly used.

Medical facilities.

64. There are four Government hospitals and three dispensaries, including a railway hospital and dispensary. There are also five private hospitals and dispensaries. There are also Ayurvedic dispensaries. The total bed-strength of all the hospitals is 455 (*vide* Appendix V).

Educational facilities.

65. There are seven Colleges, 139 Higher Secondary Schools, High Schools, Middle Schools and Primary Schools; there is hostel accommodation in some Colleges and Schools. The Government College is a First Grade College and provides education up to the M.A. degree.

Water supply.

66. There are three sources of water supply in Ajmer—Foyasagar which yields 2 lac gallons per day, Bhaonta, 6 lac gallons and Ganhera, 12 lac gallons. In 1951 the per capita supply of water was 5.6 gallons. Since 1951 a sum of Rs. 37.8 lacs was spent to reorganise the entire distribution system and construct new wells. Clear water reservoir, pump house, pumping machinery and service reservoirs have been constructed. At present 18 lac gallons of filtered well water and 2 lac gallons of unfiltered tank water are available per day, which works out to an average per capita supply of 9.20 gallons. About ten to fifteen per cent of the population meet their entire demand from wells and *baories*. There are good wells which supply potable water in appreciable quantities. The two big tanks of Diggi and Jhalra supplement the supply. These tanks are situated in the midst of the city and are interconnected by underground channels. The water from these tanks is utilised mainly for the purposes of washing and bathing. The per capita supply of water per day at Ajmer, taking all these considerations into account, may be about 10 to 11 gallons.

67. There is a sanctioned scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.8 lacs to improve the position of water supply but it is still in the preliminary stages. The scheme is expected to yield 38 lac gallons per day and on the basis of an increase up to 2,60,000 in the population the per capita supply would increase to 14.6 gallons per day.

Rajmahal Scheme

68. When Sir Mirza Ismail was the Dewan of Jaipur State, he conceived a scheme for solving the water problem, generally described as the Rajmahal scheme. The idea was to put a storage dam across the river Banas near the village of Bisalpur in tehsil Toda. As it was not found feasible as a result of preliminary investigation, it was dropped. Another scheme higher up in the Mewar territory was considered. The estimated cost of Mewar scheme was less than that of the former. Investigations on this scheme are still in hand and the report is not yet completed. This scheme envisages the construction of a dam across the river Banas near a place called Kacholia in

Bhilwara district. It will irrigate nearly 2,25,000 acres of land in the Bhilwara, Ajmer, Tonk and Bundi districts of Rajasthan. It is not yet known whether after investigation the scheme would be found feasible.

Drainage.

69. There are no satisfactory drainage arrangements. Even surface drainage is wanting in some places.

Electricity.

70. From the beginning the supply of electricity for Ajmer was by a private company. The installed capacity in 1949 was 1607 kW, and the firm derated capacity was 950 kW. The present position is that the installed capacity increased to 3504 kW and the firm derated capacity is about 2500 kW. The capital expenditure of Rs. 99.51 lacs is provided for future schemes under the following heads :—

- (1) small town electrification ;
- (2) rural electrification ;
- (3) acquisition of Ajmer Electric Supply Co.,
- (4) laying of 33 KV transmission lines connecting Ajmer, Beawar, Bijainagar.

Owing to the limited capacity of the plant the supply is restricted. Chambal power is proposed to be supplied to Ajmer by a line connecting Kotah with Ajmer. The purchase of a new plant, therefore, is not contemplated. The licence of the existing private company expired on the 18th January, 1958.

Buildings.

71. The total plinth area of the buildings occupied by the offices of the Divisional Headquarters, Collector's office and District Court etc., is 3,06,950 sq. ft. (*vide* Appendix IV). It would be seen from the appendix that practically all the buildings are occupied by the offices of the Division and of the District, leaving no room for the departments of the State. The Appendix also contains a list of buildings in which colleges, schools, hospitals etc., are located. The total capital expenditure incurred on buildings in Ajmer since 1949 is Rs. 24,34,727.

72. Even in 1939 the Municipality contemplated to relieve the congestion but no substantial progress has been made in that direction. The conditions have worsened due to the influx of displaced persons from Pakistan. All available open space has been used by pucca, semi-pucca and kachha buildings. Storeys have been added to existing buildings. The population in the old town is about 400 persons per acre. No separate houses were built for the displaced persons by the former Government and most of them are living in the old city. The primary need is for more buildings to relieve the congestion. There are some vacant sites which can be developed but they are owned mostly by private persons and have to be acquired. Land is available between Gulab Bari and Adarshnagar.

(6) Jodhpur.

73. Jodhpur is the second largest city in the State of Rajasthan. It is situated in the western part of the State on the outskirts of the Rajasthan desert.

74. The area of the city within municipal limits is 26 sq. miles. The total urban area of Jodhpur Municipality is 78 sq. miles. Its population, according to 1951 census was 1,80,717 and its present population is about two lacs. The maximum and minimum temperatures during summer and winter of 1956 were 116.96° and 39.92° F. respectively. The normal annual rainfall is 9.46".

75. The road mileage within municipal limits is 95, of which 38 miles are tarred, 41 metalled and 16 paved. Jodhpur is connected with all the important towns by road and rail. It is about 191 miles from Jaipur and is connected by rail. There is a first class air port at Jodhpur.

Medical facilities:

76. There are two up-to-date hospitals, viz., Mahatma Gandhi Hospital and Umaid Hospital for Women and Children. They provide the latest treatment in all branches of medicine and surgery. Both these hospitals have well-equipped cottage wards. Apart from these there are six other hospitals, one of which is the Military Hospital, Jodhpur. There are ten dispensaries in all. The total bed-strength of the hospitals is 1,043 (*vide* Appendix V)

Educational facilities.

77. Jodhpur has a very well-equipped Engineering College, a Science College, a Law College, an Arts and Commerce College, a Degree College for girls, some very good Schools, viz., St. Patrieks Vidya Bhawan for girls, Chopasani High School for boys, Indian Air Force Camp School, Bal Niketan and Multipurpose High Schools, for boys and girls. There are other private Colleges and High Schools. It has a good stadium. Some of the Colleges and Schools have hostels attached to them.

Water supply.

78. In 1949 the daily supply of water was 20 lac gallons for a population of 1,80,717 which works out at 11.06 gallons per head per day. A sum of Rs. 9,17,743 was spent on the reorganisation of distribution mains, construction of civil works etc. The present position is that the water supplied is 24 lac gallons a day of filtered water and 4 lac gallons per day of unfiltered water for Air Force and loco workshops. Filtered water supply works out at 12 gallons per head per day and unfiltered water for industries at 2 gallons. The present sources of water supply in this city are Kailana and Balsamand lakes situated at a distant of five miles from the town. The supply to these tanks is further augmented by a canal from Hemawas Tank which is at a distance of 58 miles from Jodhpur. To further increase the supply, a canal at a cost of Rs. 40 lacs, from Jawai dam to Hemawas is under construction. The distribution system is being completely reorganised. New filter plants and other civil works are nearing completion. This scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 74 lacs. After the completion of this scheme the total water supply,

it is estimated, would increase to 65 lac gallons per day of filtered water and 10 lac gallons per day of unfiltered water. On the basis of an increased population of 2,60,000 it is hoped that 25 gallons per head per day of filtered water and 4 gallons of unfiltered water could be made available.

Drainage.

79. There is only surface drainage system in Jodhpur. Underground drainage is existing in some areas. There is a small sewage farm also. Provision of a lump sum grant of Rs. 40 lacs was made in the Second Five Year Plan but funds could not be allotted.

Electricity.

80. At the time of integration the power position was not good. The installed capacity of thermal and reciprocatory sets amounted to 2600 kW and the firm derated capacity was 1250 kW. To meet the increased demands a second-hand turbine set was installed in 1951. Further improvements were since effected at a cost of Rs.18.61 lacs and supply was doubled.

Buildings.

81. The plinth area of the buildings occupied by the offices of the Government at Jodhpur is 3,89,466 sq. ft. as shown in Appendix IV. Residential buildings and bungalows are available (*vide* Appendix IV). A list of colleges, schools, hostels, hospitals etc., is given in Appendix IV.

82. Within a radius of 3 to 5 miles there is vacant land available for future expansion. There are 1500 plots in Masuria colony, 1000 plots adjacent to Residency Road and several plots in Chopasni Road and Bhakatsagar area. The total capital expenditure on Government buildings at Jodhpur since the formation of Rajasthan was Rs.17,15,566.

(7) Jaipur

83. Jaipur is the largest city in the State of Rajasthan. The city was founded in 1728 A.D. by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II. The city was well-planned even at that time with broad parallel roads intersected by lanes and roads. It shows that even at that time people were alive to the methods and advantages of town planning. It is 191 miles from Delhi and is 1500' above MSL. The city is surrounded on three sides by Aravali hills.

84. The area of the city within municipal limits is 25 sq. miles and there are large areas outside the municipal limits for expansion. Its population, according to 1951 census was 2,91,130 but taking into account its being the seat of the capital and also the influx of refugees, its population may now be estimated to be about 4 lacs. The city has expanded by rapid strides during the last eight years and there are several extensions to the city. The maximum and minimum temperatures during summer and winter of 1956 were 114.98° and 39.20° F. respectively. The normal annual rainfall is 24.02".

85. The road mileage within municipal limits of Jaipur is large; the width of the roads is mostly 40' to 60', having metalled surface of about

16' width. Jaipur is connected by pucca roads with the chief cities of Rajasthan. It is on the main line of the Western Railway (meter gauge) connecting Ahmedabad to Delhi. There is a meter gauge rail between Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur connecting the broad gauge line of the Western Railway between Delhi and Bombay. About eight miles from the town there is a first class air port.

Medical facilities.

86. Jaipur has good medical facilities. It has six hospitals and seven dispensaries, besides the military hospital and central jail dispensary. The total bed-strength of the hospitals is 1,092. (A comprehensive list showing medical facilities—hospitals and dispensaries at each of the places is given in Appendix V).

Educational facilities.

87. Jaipur is the seat of the Rajasthan University which was established in 1947. The former Jaipur State donated 207 acres of land and a grant of 20 lacs of rupees on the condition that the University should be at Jaipur. Covering an extensive area of over 100 acres, the new buildings of the University have been recently constructed at a cost of Rs. 40 lacs with ample room for further expansion. The total cost of construction of buildings, when completed, is expected to reach Rs. 60 lacs. The University is now functioning in its own buildings. It affords facilities for research and post-graduate studies. The Board of Intermediate and High School Education was recently established at Jaipur by the Government. There are 14 colleges, including a Medical College, 23 High Schools including 2 Multipurpose High Schools, 13 Middle Schools and 50 Primary Schools. It is learnt that the Government propose to establish another Medical College at a place to be selected by a Committee appointed by the Government (*vide* para 15).

Water supply.

88. The water works at Jaipur were originally established in the year 1930 to serve a population of 1.5 lacs at 20 gallons per head per day. The water works came under the control of the Public Works Department in the year 1955 which prepared a comprehensive scheme for the supply of water and submitted it to the Government of India for sanction under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Plan. The scheme estimated to cost Rs. 94.4 lacs was sanctioned. In 1949 the position was that 25 lac gallons per day were available for domestic use and 8 lac gallons for irrigation of gardens. On the basis of a population of 2,91,130 the per capita supply per day was 8.5 gallons in 1951. At present one-third of the city is supplied with water for domestic purposes from Amanishah headworks where the source of water is 22 open wells and 3 tube wells. Water for domestic use for the remaining two-thirds of the city is supplied from Laxmandoonagri which gets its water from Ramgarh lake, 19 miles away from the city. The water is pumped from Ramgarh tank to Laxmandoonagri to a height of nearly 500'. The water is there filtered and chlorinated and supplied to the public. The total supply for domestic use of water from Amanishah headworks, Laxmandoonagri headworks and tube well is about 50 lacs gallons per day. There is an additional supply of 15 lacs gallons per day for Government bungalows and irrigation of gardens. This excludes 25 lac gallons used for private bungalows

and the gardens of H.H. the Maharajah. The scheme was carried out at a cost of Rs. 30.75 lacs in the year 1957. For the present estimated population of 4 lacs the filtered water supply in the city is 12.5 gallons per head per day, excluding the water supplied to gardens which works out at nearly 10 gallons per head per day. The Government have on hand a scheme to lay a new 27" main from Ramgarh to Jaipur, a distance of about 17 miles, which is estimated to cost Rs. 94.4 lacs. The distribution system is proposed to be reorganised. New service reservoirs and pump houses etc., will be constructed. Orders for material have been placed and it has started arriving. The works are nearing completion. It is hoped that with the completion of the scheme the available water for supply would increase to 120 lac gallons per day of filtered water for domestic use and 50 lac gallons of well water for irrigation.

It is said that on the basis of an estimated population of 5 lacs, the rate of supply per head per day would increase to 24 gallons for domestic use and 10 gallons for irrigation and garden.

Drainage.

89. Underground sewers have been laid in most of the area within the city walls and further work is in progress. About Rs. 30 lacs have been spent so far and completion of entire project may further cost Rs. 58 lacs. Two outfall sewers and sewage farms exist.

Electricity.

90. The power supply position in the entire State of Rajasthan was unsatisfactory at the time of integration and Jaipur was no exception to it. The installed capacity of the electric power in 1949 was 3610 kW and the firm derated capacity was 1300 kW. Further improvements at a cost of Rs. 77.99 lacs have been made and the present capacity is as follows :—

(1) Available steam capacity (derated)	7100 kW.
(2) Diesel (derated) capacity	1000 kW.
(3) Effective or firm capacity	5200 kW.

The peak load at present is very much above the firm capacity and further development is in contemplation. Two generating sets were ordered and with their installation the position should improve. It is expected that when the Chambal power is made available at Jaipur by about 1961 the power position would improve further. The sanctioned capital expenditure for future schemes at Jaipur is Rs. 149.81 lacs.

Buildings.

91. A classified list of State-owned buildings is given in Appendix IV. The classification is as follows :—

- (1) Buildings in which the offices of the Government are located ;
- (2) Buildings which are used for residential purposes by officers and staff;
- (3) Colleges and schools and hostels attached to them;

- (4) Hospitals and dispensaries ;
- (5) State Government buildings in which offices of the Union or Local Self-Government offices are located ;
- (6) Gardens, including buildings in them ;
- (7) Temples ;
- (8) Miscellaneous buildings.

92. A comparative study will show the extent of the building accommodation available at each of the important places. The Government buildings available for office accommodation and occupied by the State Government departments are of immediate interest to us. To the extent to which the information is available we gather that the total plinth area of the buildings so occupied and owned by the State at Jaipur is 10,19,398 sq. ft. Unfortunately, the plinth area of some of the most important buildings like P.W.D. office building, Government Press, Rajasthan State Motor Garage, Treasury and Accounts office, Town Hall building are not available. The total plinth area given above, therefore, excludes the plinth area of these buildings. It should also be noted in this connection that buildings like the new High Court building, quarters for the Members of the Legislature, buildings for low income group, rest house and other miscellaneous buildings whose construction is in progress will be available for use in the not too distant future.

93. There are at Jaipur 260 State-owned residential bungalows, which include A class officers' flats, B class bungalows, C class quarters and B type quarters and other bungalows. In addition to these buildings the Rehabilitation Department have allotted 804 plots for construction of quarters out of which 750 quarters have been built and 38 are under construction. State aid is given for the construction of these buildings. Besides, there are the following buildings as could be seen from Appendix IV.

- (1) 15 buildings in which Colleges, Boys and Girls High Schools and the hostels attached to them are located ;
- (2) Seven buildings in which hospitals for men and women, veterinary hospital, baby welfare centre etc., are located ;
- (3) four buildings in which offices like the Telegraph office, State Bank of India, A.I.R. etc., are located ;
- (4) Gardens, temples and miscellaneous bungalows.

94. Since 1949 the Government have spent at Jaipur large amounts of money :—

- (1) on the development of sites ;
- (2) construction of buildings including State-owned buildings and State-aided buildings ;
- (3) Central Government buildings.

The total capital expenditure since the formation of Rajasthan State on the improvement and construction of buildings is Rs. 116.45 lacs. Apart from the State-owned buildings, the capital expenditure on State-aided buildings at Jaipur is Rs. 171.90 lacs and on Central Government buildings the investment is Rs. 23.40 lacs, making a total of Rs. 311.75 lacs. On the lines of the City Improvement Board, and Urban Improvement Board

was formed for Jaipur under the control of the State. The Members of the Board are nominated by the State Government. It has carried on development activities all these years in the private sector. 1027 acres of land at an average cost of Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000 per acre (total estimated cost Rs. 80 lacs) were developed. The areas are :—

Area of Scheme C, Bani Park, Adarsh Nagar extension, New Colony, Adarsh Nagar, Workmen's Colony, Gandhi Nagar and Bapu Nagar.

Out of a total number of 2767 plots allotted, construction on 1983 plots is complete. The Board has fixed the average cost of a house at Rs. 25,000/-. The investment by public, according to this, will be about Rs. 500 lacs. The total expenditure so far incurred at Jaipur under different heads is as follows :—

(1) State sector (buildings)	..	..	Rs.	311.75 lacs
(2) Private sector (buildings)	..	..		580.00 lacs
(3) State sector (development of sites)	..	..		129.05 lacs
TOTAL			Rs.	<u>1020.80 lacs.</u>



सत्यमेव जयते

Comparative table showing the present position of the extent of cities within municipal limits, water supply etc., at each of the divisional headquarters and at Jaipur.

Town	Population.				Electricity.			
	Area within municipal limits. Sq.m.	Area outside municipal limits. Sq.m.	According to 1951 census	Present estimated	Plinth area of State-owned buildings occupied by Government offices Sq.ft.	Daily per capita supply of water (in gallons) F	Installed capacity kW.	Dedicated capacity. kW.
Bikaner	31	N.A.	1,16,113	Same	2,40,271	20	N.A.	4200
Udaipur	8	6	89,621	1,03,000	2,18,117	25	10	550
Kotah	15	15	65,107	90,000	1,80,517	16.6	N.A.	324
Ajmer	18	N.A.	1,96,633	2,16,000	3,06,950	9.20	N.A.	2500
Jodhpur	26	78	1,80,717	2,00,000	3,89,466	12.00	2.00	1250
Jaipur	25	N.A.	2,91,130	4,00,000	10,19,398	12.5	10.00	5200

N.A. : Not available.

F. : Filtered.

U.F. : Unfiltered.

CHAPTER V

CAPITAL.

95. We have on *a priori* considerations as also on the basis of the factors which weighed in the past in the location of capitals or the shifting of capitals from one place to another tried to arrive at a list of factors which should be taken into account in fixing the capital of a State. In this connection we would commend an instructive discussion of the principles governing shifting of capitals by Prof. Arnold J. Toyanbee in his "Study of History" (Vol. VII, p. 193 *et seq.*). The following seem to be the relevant factors :—

- (1) the administrative convenience, that is, its geographical situation and good facilities for communication ;
- (2) the existence of a nucleus of State-owned buildings and private buildings for rent to provide accommodation for the Government offices. The accommodation required in a capital for the purpose of the Government would comprise, *inter alia* buildings for the offices of the Secretariat, a big hall for the meetings of the Assembly, buildings to locate the offices of the numerous departments of the Government, residential accommodation for the Governor, Ministers, officers and the staff of the Government;
- (3) scope for expansion of the city ;
- (4) climatic conditions of the place. The climate should not be subject to extremes and the place should be healthy, free from malaria and the frequent recurrence of epidemic diseases ;
- (5) the availability of resources for the essentials of life of the people, such as a source of perennial water supply, electricity, good roads, sanitary arrangements etc.;
- (6) educational and medical facilities ; and
- (7) other factors such as its historical and political importance and its cultural traditions.

96. Keeping in mind the above factors, which are essential for the location of the capital we have considered the relative merits of the claims of each of the cities for capital. In doing so we have weighed the material relevant for the enquiry, which is described in Chapter IV.

97. If no town in the State possesses sufficient number of State-owned buildings to form an adequate nucleus for the location of the State offices and there is no room for expansion or is otherwise unsuited for a capital, it may then become necessary to construct a new capital at an enormous cost as in the case of Chandigarh or Bhubaneshwar. It would be unwise and uneconomical to abandon a place which satisfies to a large extent the essential requirements of a capital and to construct a new capital.

98. The existing facilities of each of the cities to be considered have been discussed in detail in Chapter IV. In the light of these facts we have considered below ~~their claims~~

(1) Mt. Abu.

99. The modest claim put forward on behalf of Mt. Abu was that it should be made the summer capital. There are no doubt a few buildings owned by the State and large number of buildings of the Princes which are lying vacant. The shifting of the capital during summer is a matter which rests entirely with the State Government and depends mostly upon the financial implications of such a venture. We do not, therefore, think it appropriate to express any opinion in that behalf.

(2) Bikaner.

100. The geographical situation of Bikaner is strongly against making it a capital. It is no doubt true that the area of the city within municipal limits is large but the plinth area of the State-owned buildings which are at present occupied by the offices is very small when compared with Jaipur. Even as much as over ten lac sq. ft. of area of State-owned buildings is found to be inadequate for the location of the State offices at Jaipur. The existing offices at Bikaner cannot be shifted to any other place as no other buildings are available. It requires enormous outlay to construct adequate buildings for the requirements of the capital. The present water supply position is not sufficient. If there is a large influx of population into the city by reason of the shifting of the capital it is not known whether it would be possible to augment the supply of water unless the Rajasthan canal becomes an accomplished fact. The present supply is dependent upon wells and the water level is very deep. The position of electric supply also cannot be said to be encouraging. Lastly the majority of the people were also against the shifting of the capital. For these reasons we have no hesitation in rejecting the claims of Bikaner.

(3) Udaipur.

101. The Patel Committee considered that Udaipur would be an ideal place for building a capital, if one has to be built. Its beautiful scenery and the lakes surrounding it and its glorious traditions are undoubtedly in support of the view of the Patel Committee. It is a small town and is now growing. Its present population exceeds a little over a lac. Its climate is no doubt good compared with Ajmer. Facilities for supply of water and electricity are now being developed. The plinth area of State-owned buildings is practically equal to that of Bikaner and for the same reasons it must be held that it is equally inadequate for the capital. We are supported in this view by the Officers whom we met at Udaipur. Its geographical situation also is not in favour of its being the capital.

(4) Kotah.

102. This is also a small town with a population of 98,000. It has the advantage of being near the Chambal project and on the main line of the Western Railway which connects Delhi with Bombay. The plinth area of State-owned buildings is even less than at Bikaner and Udaipur. Water supply is being improved and its potential for water is very large. Its geographical situation is also against it. Its claim for capital cannot, therefore, be taken seriously.

(5) Ajmer.

103 The case of Ajmer requires closer examination. Before the integration of the States and during the British regime it was British territory and its administration was carried on by the Agent to the Governor-General. It was in the heart of the territory of native states and was intended largely to serve as a watch-tower, and to keep the native rulers under control. Its extent was about the area of a district (2,425 sq. miles with a population of 7 lacs). Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who handled the question of integration of States in a statesmanlike manner thought that at that juncture it was not expedient to integrate Ajmer, a free territory with the Princely States, notwithstanding the resolution of the Provincial Congress Committee passed at Delhi to merge Ajmer and to locate the capital at Ajmer. In the budget proceedings of 1949 Pandit Mukat Beharilal Bhargava, in his speech raised the question of merger of Ajmer with Rajasthan. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, referring* to this stated as follows :—

"But I feel hesitation in persuading the Government of India to accept that position. Therefore, I have to say, for God's sake, wait a little. Let me see how Rajasthan and the new set up there, which is called Greater Rajasthan, and its machine, function. I have to say so, because it is not an easy thing".

He added :—

".....I would advise Mr. Mukat Behari Lal and his friends to wait and see, and also help us in seeing that the machinery of Rajasthan functions effectively and for the interest of the people of Rajasthan, so that, then we can put in Ajmer or even any other area he wishes to be put in".

It cannot be denied that at that time it was wise policy to have kept Ajmer apart with a view to watch the progress of the administration of the integrated States and to have a free area in their midst under the control of the Central Government.

104. The question of locating the capital and/or the High Court at Ajmer was naturally not referred to the Patel Committee but it assumed rightly that some day or other Ajmer should merge with Rajasthan and the question might then crop up for consideration. They, therefore, thought it appropriate to consider the claims of Ajmer also for the capital or the High Court. Before us it was represented by some of the witnesses that the enquiry by the Committee was not full and that important persons such as Members of the Congress were not consulted. (see the evidence of Shri Jwalaprasad, Chairman, Municipal Committee, Ajmer and M.L.A. and who was at that time a member of the Provincial Congress Committee, A.I.C.C. and also a Member of Parliament. Also see the evidence of Pt. Mukat Beharilal Bhargava). It is not necessary for us to express our opinion on these complaints as we have not started with the assumption that the findings of the Patel Committee are conclusive.

105. We, therefore, proceed to consider the questions uninfluenced by the observations of the Patel Committee. The situation of Ajmer, its climate,

*vide : Speech of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on the General Budget in the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) on 17th March, 1949 (pp. 1483-1484).

the important role it played in the past are undoubtedly in its favour. It was rightly pointed out that we should not, in deciding the question attach much importance to the improvements and advantages gained by Jaipur during the last eight years. Witnesses of Jodhpur and some of the witnesses examined at Ajmer drew our attention to the fact that the decisions that Jaipur should be the capital was only provisional and was influenced more by political considerations as the Rajpramukh and the then Chief Minister had greater pull. These views may or may not be well-founded. We have to consider the question now in a dispassionate manner taking the circumstances that existed in 1949 and the circumstances as they exist today. If ignoring all cities and the advantages they now possess it is decided to construct a new capital like Chandigarh or Bhubaneshwar there is much to be said in favour of Ajmer or even Udaipur. The chief difficulty to be overcome has always been the position of the building accommodation at Ajmer. The State-owned buildings have now been fully occupied by the offices and there is no other accommodation available. Even the large number of State-owned buildings at Jaipur are found inadequate to house all the offices. Ajmer does not stand comparison with Jaipur in the matter of State-owned buildings. The water supply position has, no doubt, improved but its potentiality for the future is very limited in scope. If we assume an influx of three or four lacs of population in the event of Ajmer being made the capital, the water supply will not be sufficient until the Mewar Scheme materialised. The position of electricity is no better. The Mayo College building is not a Government building. We have inspected the building of the College with the help of the Principal and we have also inspected the Collectorate buildings. These are unfit for the High Court and are hardly sufficient for the Secretariat. Besides, unless there is augmentation on a large scale, the available educational, medical and other facilities of the place would be wholly inadequate for the large population which a capital has to accommodate. This will involve considerable expenditure. In short, Ajmer is a comparatively small town as could be seen from the statistical data at the end of Chapter IV. Even in 1949 it could not have been thought of for the location of the capital, particularly when there were more buildings and other facilities available both at Jaipur and Jodhpur. We cannot overlook the advantage which Jaipur possesses and advise the Government to incur an expenditure which may amount to some crores of rupees for building a new capital at Ajmer. It is hardly necessary to state that it would be unwise to adopt such a course merely to satisfy the sentiment of some people. We must consider hard facts and not be influenced by a policy of appeasement. It would not be in the interests of the people themselves to land the State in heavy financial burden. The fact that the merger of Ajmer was postponed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is not by itself a ground in favour of Ajmer, if otherwise it is not fit to be the capital. We are satisfied that Ajmer does not satisfy the requirements necessary for being chosen as the capital.

(6) Jodhpur.

106. The majority of the people of Jodhpur are wise enough in no insisting upon the shifting of the capital to Jodhpur. No doubt, Jodhpur is the second largest city in Rajasthan. The plinth area of the State-owned buildings occupied at present by offices is large, but it does not compare with the plinth area of the buildings at Jaipur. There may not be much difficulty with regard to the supply of water and electricity in Jodhpur but having regard to the opinion of the people and the inadequacy of the accommodation and the large development that has been carried on at Jaipur

since 1949 at enormous cost, it would not, in our opinion, be proper to shift the capital from Jaipur to Jodhpur.

(7) Jaipur.

107. A comparative study of the facilities available at each of these cities shows that Jaipur satisfies the requirements of capital in many respects. Its large building accommodation, its potentiality for supply of water and electric power, educational and medical facilities, its past history and the fact that it is a planned city lead to the inevitable conclusion that either in 1949 or now the choice of capital could not have fallen on any other place than Jaipur. It is the largest city in the whole of Rajasthan and its population has since increased by leaps and bounds and a large number of private buildings have sprung up for residential purposes. The electric supply has been improved and there is scope for further improvement. There are educational and medical facilities and the climate is fairly good. The evidence recorded by us discloses that public opinion supports largely the continuance of the capital at Jaipur. It will be enormous waste of money to shift the capital to another place and it will be an unwise step to abandon the innumerable State-owned buildings which are being used for the offices of the State Government.

108. Our conclusion is also supported by the view taken by the Patel Committee in 1949. Their decision was influenced by the following circumstances which were in favour of Jaipur for the location of the capital there:—

- (1) Jaipur is the oldest planned city in the country with wide roads and fine houses and has also underground drainage system existing in some parts of the city;
- (2) from the point of view of climate, Jaipur in summer is better than Jodhpur, although there is not much to choose between the two.

The decisive point, however, according to them was that "while Jaipur is surrounded on all sides by cultivated and populated areas, Jodhpur is surrounded by the desert and to the west of Jodhpur lies the Rajasthan desert". They also attached some importance to the fact that from the point of view of communications Jaipur was better placed.

109. One point, however, required special mention. It was asserted before us that the building now occupied by the Secretariat (Bhagwandas Barracks) and the Town Hall in which the Assembly now meets are rented buildings and if buildings of this magnitude have to be constructed later, there is no reason why they should not be constructed at any other place chosen to be the capital. We have examined this question and we are satisfied that the assertion is not correct. The P.W.D. Minister of Rajasthan and the Government of Rajasthan have stated that the Secretariat building is a State-owned building which came into the possession of the Government when the personal properties of the Maharaja were separated. The Town Hall was given by the Maharaja to be used by the Government as long as they like but on condition that the Government should maintain the building. The Town Hall, therefore, can be utilised by the Government as long as they like. We have inspected these buildings and they are quite adequate for the purposes for which they are being used. Since 1949 there was expansion

of some of the buildings and some new buildings have been constructed. Though it cannot be said that position of building accommodation at the present moment is adequate, it affords no justification for constructing a new capital at an enormous cost.

110. We have given anxious consideration and as stated already, weighed the material relevant for the enquiry and considered the merits of the claims put forward on behalf of the various cities and have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the capital should not be shifted from Jaipur to any other place.



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CHAPTER VI

HIGH COURT.

(a) History of the High Court.

111. We may briefly trace the evolution of the existing High Court of Rajasthan and the Bench at Jaipur. At the time of the inauguration of the Rajasthan High Court in 1949 there were five High Courts functioning in the various units of the States—at Jodhpur, Jaipur and Bikaner, the High Courts of former Rajasthan and Matsya Union with a total strength of 20 judges. The Rajasthan High Court Ordinance, 1949 (XVII of 1949) abolished these different jurisdictions and provided for a single High Court for the entire State. It dealt with the erection, establishment, constitution and jurisdiction of the High Court for the State of Rajasthan. Section 10(1) of the Ordinance laid down that "the High Court shall sit at Jodhpur and such other place or places, if any, as the Rajpramukh may from time to time appoint either permanently or for a specified period." Sub-section (2) of that section empowered the Chief Justice to nominate one or more of such Judges of the High Court to sit at such place or places as he may direct. Sub-section 3 of section 1 empowered the Rajpramukh to appoint by notification in the Rajasthan Gazette a date for the inauguration of the High Court erected and established by and under the Ordinance. It was provided that the Ordinance would come into force on the fixing of such a date. In exercise of this power the Rajpramukh issued a notification on 25th August, 1949 fixing the 29th day of August, 1949 as the date for the inauguration at Jodhpur of the High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan. On the same date, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Ordinance the Rajpramukh directed that until further orders the High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan shall also sit simultaneously (1) at Jaipur to dispose of the work arising in the Jaipur and Kotah divisions and (2) at Udaipur to dispose of the work arising in the Udaipur division. The High Court was duly inaugurated on 29th August, 1949.

112. On 3rd September, 1949 in modification of the previous notification of 25th August, 1949 the Rajpramukh issued a further notification directing that the High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan shall also sit simultaneously (1) at Bikaner to dispose of the cases pending before the Bikaner High Court on the 28th day of August, 1949; (2) at Kotah to dispose of the cases pending before the Kotah Bench of the High Court of the former Rajasthan State on the aforesaid date, but with a proviso that no new cases other than applications for revision or readmission, if any, shall, after the aforesaid date be entertained at any of the said two places.

113. Under the Constitution, Rajasthan became a Part B State. On 8th May, 1950 the Rajpramukh issued a notification under section 10 of the Ordinance directing (1) that the High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan shall, on the 22nd day of May, 1950 cease to sit at Bikaner, Kotah and Udaipur (2) that the cases pending before it on the aforesaid day at Bikaner and Udaipur shall be disposed of by the said High Court sitting at Jodhpur; (3) that the cases so pending at Kotah shall be disposed of by the said High Court sitting at Jaipur; (4) that the work arising in future in the Udaipur division shall be disposed of by the said High Court sitting at Jodhpur. On 7th November, 1952 there was a further modification by a

notification issued by the Rajpramukh under section 10(1) of the Ordinance deleting in the notification of 25th August, 1949 the words in clause (1) of the said notification "to dispose of the work arising in Jaipur and Kotah divisions". On 26th November, 1952 the Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court, by virtue of the power vested in him under sub-section 2 of Section 44 of the Ordinance issued a notification directing that (a) all cases arising in the revenue divisions of Bikaner, Jodhpur and Udaipur, (except such as may by special order of the Chief Justice be transferred to the Jaipur Bench) shall be disposed of by the court at Jodhpur; (b) all cases in the revenue divisions of Jaipur and Kotah (except such as may by special order of the Chief Justice be transferred to the High Court at Jodhpur) shall be disposed of by the Jaipur Bench.

114. Though the Bench at Bikaner, Kotah and Udaipur were abolished in May, 1950 the Jaipur Bench was allowed to continue to function with jurisdiction over Jaipur and Kotah divisions. The Jaipur Bench holds its sittings now in a building in which there are three big court halls including one subsequently added and accommodation for the office of the Bench. One court room was added after it was decided that there should be a Bench at Jaipur.

115. In or about 1953 the Government of Rajasthan allocated a sum of Rs. 10 lacs for constructing a building for the Bench at Jaipur. On 24th March, 1953 the Chief Justice of the High Court addressed a D.O. letter to the then Chief Minister in which he raised the following points for the consideration of the Government :—

- (1) that the accommodation in the building in which the Bench at Jaipur was located was insufficient and certain additions were needed ;
- (2) that before any plans for additions or alterations were submitted to the Government it would be necessary to take a decision whether the Government would locate the entire High Court at one place on the ground that it would be conducive to efficient and economic working of the court ;
- (3) that the only building in Rajasthan which could accommodate the entire High Court of seven Judges was at Jodhpur.

Later the question was examined by the then Chief Secretary and as the sum of Rs. 10 lacs provided in the budget of 1954 for the construction of judicial courts all over Rajasthan was about to lapse, he submitted a memorandum for the consideration of the Cabinet and pressed upon the Government to take a decision in the matter as it was urgent. In the note he submitted to the Cabinet he expressed the view that the High Court should be at one place and that there was no decision for splitting the High Court. The memorandum of the Chief Secretary was considered by the Cabinet on the 9th December, 1954 and it was decided that the High Court should be situated at Jodhpur with a permanent Bench at Jaipur and that there should be no circuit Bench. It was further decided that the buildings proposed for the Jaipur Bench should be constructed. It is significant that this decision of the Cabinet to have a permanent Bench at Jaipur was not followed up by a notification of the Rajpramukh under Sec. 10(1) of the Ordinance as he alone had the power and authority to establish a permanent or temporary Bench. However, the construction of the building was proceeded with.

116. Sec. 50 of the States Re-organisation Act, 1956 abolished the High Courts of all the then existing Part B States and the courts of the Judicial Commissioners for Ajmer, Bhopal, Kutch and Vindhya Pradesh. Sec. 49(2) provided *inter alia* for the establishment of a High Court for Rajasthan. In anticipation of this, by a telegram dated the 27th October, 1956 the Government of India informed the Rajasthan Government that the President had declared that Jodhpur shall be the principal seat of the High Court in the new State of Rajasthan with effect from 1st November, 1956 and that the High Court of the new State could function only at that place unless the Chief Justice, with the approval of the Governor, issued a notification under Sec. 51(3) of the Act that temporary Benches may also function at other places. The result of the Act and the President's notification was that the previous arrangement regarding the seat of the High Court and the Benches stood revoked and new set-up came into being under the provisions of the Act. Under Sec. 51(2) of the Act the President alone had the power and authority to establish a permanent Bench or Benches of the High Court at one or more places within the State, other than the principal seat of the High Court. Sub-sec. 3 of Sec. 51 provided "notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sec.(1) or sub-sec(2), the Judges in division courts of the High Court for a new State may also sit at such other place or places in that State as the Chief Justice may, with the approval of the Governor appoint. The Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court on 1st November, 1956 issued an Order in exercise of the powers vested in him under Sec. 51(3) of the Act and directed thereby that the Judges of the High Court of the new State of Rajasthan may also sit at Jaipur and the Deputy Registrar of the High Court stationed at Jaipur was authorised to receive appeals and petitions relating to cases arising in the revenue district of (1) Alwar, (2) Bharatpur, (3) Sawai Madhopur, (4) Jaipur, (5) Jhunjhunu, (6) Sikar, (7) Tonk, (8) Ajmer, (9) Kotah, (10) Bundi and (11) Jhalawar. As a result of this notification a temporary Bench was allowed to sit at Jaipur to dispose of cases arising within the eleven districts specified above. But as the seat of the High Court is at Jodhpur and as cases have to be instituted at the principal seat of the High Court to avoid the inconvenience that would thereby be caused to the litigant public, he adopted the device of authorising the Deputy Registrar of the High Court stationed at Jaipur to receive appeals and petitions which, in effect, tantamount to institution at the principal seat of the High Court. As the President has not issued a notification under sub-sec. 2 of Sec. 51, it is clear that the Bench at Jaipur is only a temporary Bench and not a permanent one.

117. It may be pointed out in this connection that it may not be accurate to describe the Judges sitting at Jaipur as a Bench. The expression may not convey to one's mind a correct picture of what is actually happening. At present the Rajasthan High Court consists of seven Judges and it is said that one more Judge is to be appointed soon. The strength will then be eight. Actually four Judges sit at Jaipur and three Judges at Jodhpur, the principal seat of the High Court. The Chief Justice goes for one week in the month to Jaipur and sits there for disposal of cases either alone or in a Bench. It is really a division of the High Court into two unequal parts with a common Chief Justice and the smaller part of it functioning at Jodhpur.

(b) *Questions of increase or decrease of Benches.*

118. It would be convenient to dispose of the question of the continuance of the Bench at Jaipur before we deal with the seat of the High Court.

This raises the question whether there should be a unified High Court sitting at one place for the entire State of Rajasthan or whether there should be a Bench or Benches distributed at one or more places.

119. The problem whether the High Court of a State should sit in Benches at different places was examined by the Law Commission of India in its Fourth Report submitted to the Law Ministry. The unanimous opinion of the Law Commission was definitely against the policy of the division of a High Court and allowing Benches to sit at different places. After critically examining the pros and cons of the question the Law Commission concluded as follows :—

“The efficiency of the administration of justice should, in our view, be the paramount consideration governing this matter. The structure and constitution of the courts should not be permitted to be influenced by political considerations. That this has happened in the past in certain cases can be no valid ground for the extension of that policy. The Commission is of the view that we should firmly set out face against steps which would lead to the impairment of the High Court with the inevitable consequence of the lowering of the standards of administration of justice”.

We have also examined this question in the light of the materials and the views expressed before us. We also discussed this subject with the Chief Justice whose experience in the matter is entitled to great weight.

120. We are in agreement with the reasoning and conclusions of the Law Commission in its report on the subject. It may not be out of place to mention that Chief Justice Wanchoo and one of us were parties to that report. We had discussions with the Chief Justice of Rajasthan with specific reference to the problems of Rajasthan to find out if there are any special circumstances necessitating the continuance of the Bench or the creation of more Benches. We have also taken into account past history. We have come to the unanimous conclusion that there is no justification for continuing the Bench at Jaipur or creating additional Benches. In this connection we would like to enumerate the following points which influenced our decision:—

Fristly, unless the strength of the divisions of the High Court (we can, as already pointed out, hardly call the Bench at Jaipur, a Bench) is considerably augmented it would not be possible for the Chief Justice to have any choice in the constitution of Benches to facilitate the efficient and better disposal of cases. As it is, he is faced with the problem of arrears. If the High Court were at one place, the Chief Justice stated, it would be possible to clear the arrears with eight Judges. Otherwise he would require more. This would mean extra cost and unless there are overriding considerations it should not be permitted.

Secondly, on a number of occasions, conflicting decisions have been pronounced by the two wings of the High Court on identical questions of law. This has necessitated the constitution of full Benches oftener. By way of illustration we may, in this connection, draw attention to the cases of *Lazmi Chand v. Tripuri* (A.I.R. 1956 Raj. 81, F.B.). A full Bench of five Judges had to be constituted to deal with the anomalous situation caused by a division Bench at Jaipur overlooking a full Bench ruling at Jodhpur pronounced hardly a week earlier, on exactly the same question of law. It would be

interesting to note that the full Bench of five Judges upheld the division Bench ruling. This is indeed a sorry state of affairs and should not be permitted to continue. It will not only entail waste of judge-power but would cause injustice and expense to the parties and expose the High Court to the charge of inconsistency.

Thirdly, when the High Court is split up, the possibility of specialisation in particular branches of law by the Judges is reduced to a large extent. If, for example, the disposal of income-tax and sales tax cases are dealt with by one set of Judges for the whole State it would be conducive to the efficient and speedy disposal of the work. Besides, it would facilitate the uniform and harmonious development of law.

Fourthly, the control of the Chief Justice over the administration is weakened. The moral influence which the Chief Justice is able to exert over the Judges if they are all in the same place is reduced to almost nil. The greater the number of places where the Court sits, the more in effective does the Chief Justice become in these directions, though the theoretical responsibility is always his.

Fifthly, if all the Judges of the High Court sit at the same place it would be conducive to the efficient discharge of the functions of the High Court as to superintendence and control over the administration of justice in the subordinate courts. The decisions in administrative matters are generally taken in a meeting of the Judges of the entire High Court and very often the work of supervision of subordinate courts is distributed among the various Judges for the sake of convenience. At present the sole responsibility is thrown on the Chief Justice and he cannot have the assistance of as many Judges as possible having regard to the large number of district and subordinate courts in the State. Further, he cited instances in which there was found to be serious difference of opinion among the Judges when their opinion on administrative matters was sought to be elicited by circulation, and only by calling a meeting of all the Judges of the High Court at the end of the year was it possible to reach unanimity of decision. These difficulties are bound to occur frequently.

Sixthly, if the High Court functions at one place only then a single library is sufficient. Otherwise it would be necessary to create more libraries. This would entail enormous expenditure.

Seventhly, when the High Court sits at different places, the expense on the staff would necessarily be greater and considerable saving can be effected if it sits at one place.

Eighthly, it is not possible to build up an efficient and competent bar if it is split up between two places. The Bar is now the recruiting ground for the Judges of the High Court and also to some extent of the District Judges and the officers of the subordinate judiciary. The stronger the Bar, the better the Judges and more efficient the High Court would be.

Above all, the atmosphere that is created and the traditions that are formed when the whole court sits at one place are ~~unimpaired~~ ^{unimpaired} ~~not~~ ^{not} the Judges sit at different places. The advantages ~~of a uniform impact on minds that~~

goes on from day to day is also lost and the unity, the strength and the dignity of the Court are bound to suffer. This, according to the Chief Justice, is a real danger that Rajasthan will have to face in course of time.

121. As against all this, perhaps the only point that could be urged in favour of the High Court sitting at different places relates to the convenience of the litigant public, viz., if the High Court is situated at a distant place it would involve considerable expense to the litigant. This argument overlooks the fact that the High Court is not a trial court and deals only with appeals and revisions and other proceedings. There is no necessity for a litigant to bring his witnesses to the High Court as happens in the Circuit Courts in England. The presence of the litigant is not absolutely necessary though for his own satisfaction he very often goes to the High Court at the time of the institution of the proceedings and perhaps also at the time of hearing. The contributory causes for the cost of the litigation in the High Court are not so much the travelling expenses of the litigant as the abnormal court fee that is charged and the fee charged by the lawyers which more often than not, does not conform to the fee allowed under the rules of the High Court. In contrast the extra cost involved i.e. the amount the litigant spends in going to the seat of the High Court instead of going to the place where a Bench is located is very insignificant. If, for example, a litigant has necessarily to go to Jodhpur consequent on the abolition of the Bench at Jaipur, the extra cost he incurs by way of travelling expenses is Rs. 11.94 nP. (third class) to and from by way of railway fare. Is it proper and just that the efficiency of the High Court and probably its prestige and dignity as the High Court of the State, should be sacrificed to save the litigant this paltry expense when he is prepared to spend for larger sums by way of court fees, printing charges and lawyer's fees? There is no other valid reason to support the splitting up of a High Court unless it be political expediency or protection of vested interests. Those who favour these reasons forget or deliberately overlook the larger interests of the State and the efficiency of the administration of justice. If once a Bench at one place is conceded, the claims of others for similar Benches cannot be reasonably resisted. The agitation for such Benches is bound to increase as could be gathered from the evidence before us.

122. The Chief Justice strongly favours a unified High Court in whichever place it may be located. He is, of course, perfectly right when he says that it is immaterial for him where the unified High Court is located. We entirely agree with his views and unhesitatingly recommend that there should be no Bench either at Jaipur or any other place in the State of Rajasthan and there should be one unified High Court.

(c) *Seat of the High Court.*

123. The next question that arises for consideration is whether the seat of the High Court should be shifted from Jodhpur to Jaipur or any other place. The people of Ajmer were vehement in their demand that the High Court at least, if not the seat of the Government, should be located there. The number of appeals and other proceedings instituted at Ajmer when the Judicial Commissioner's court was located there is very small as could be

seen from the figures given below:—

Figures of work in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Ajmer up to 31-10-1956

Year	Pending on 1-1-1956	Institution	Disposal
1953	544	511	903
1954	152	422	455
1955	119	351	384
1956	86	472	360

The volume of work from Ajmer area does not justify the location of a Bench. There is no accommodation to locate the High Court at Ajmer. Mayo College building was pointed out as a suitable place for the High Court. In the first place the building is not owned by the Government and in the next place we have inspected the building ourselves and we think it is quite unsuited for the High Court. If the seat of the High Court should be located at Ajmer a huge building at a cost of several lacs of rupees has to be constructed. This, we think, is inexpedient having regard to the finances of the State.

124. The people of Jaipur suggested that the seat of the High Court should be shifted to Jaipur. Even the Patel Committee pointed out that there was not sufficient accommodation for locating the High Court at Jaipur and that neither Jodhpur nor Jaipur has sufficient accommodation for both the capital and the High Court. They also added that to maintain the importance of Jodhpur which is next in importance to Jaipur in Rajasthan, the seat of the High Court should be at Jodhpur. The Chief Justice of the High Court of Rajasthan was good enough to take us round the building of the High Court when we were at Jodhpur. We made a detailed examination of the building accommodation available there. The Chief Justice mentioned that the Accountant General's office which is at present housed in the adjoining building was to be shifted to Jaipur and that building would be available to the High Court. The building has seven court rooms with attached chambers for the Judges. For eight Judges, or even if some more are appointed, these court rooms are more than adequate. Other judicial offices, such as the District and Sessions Court, the Civil Judge's Court and the Small Cause Court are also in this building. When the wing now occupied by the Accountant General's office is placed at the disposal of the Chief Justice, these courts can be housed in that building. Besides, as the Chief Justice assured us it would be possible to accommodate the Munsiff courts as well in that same building. There is large accommodation for the administrative offices and other departments of the High Court. There are chambers for the Government pleaders; there are separate blocks for the members of Bar and big halls for the library. In our opinion, the accommodation now available at Jodhpur is more than sufficient for the full High Court of Rajasthan. No large investment is needed for such minor alterations that may be necessary.

125. The entire High Court staff at Jodhpur and Jaipur is as follows:—

	Jodhpur 5	Jaipur 1
Officers:	(i.e., one Registrar, one Deputy Registrar, two Assistant Registrars and one Secretary to the CJ)	Deputy Registrar.
Clerks	97	51
Class IV	49	34
	<hr/> 151	<hr/> 86

Accommodation for the 86 members of the staff at Jaipur can be easily found at Jodhpur as the staff of the Accountant General's office, about 200 in number, is moving to Jaipur and the residential accommodation now occupied by them will be available for the High Court staff. For the four Judges now at Jaipur there are a number of residential buildings available at Jodhpur as shown in Appendix VII. For the lawyers and their clerks who move from Jaipur the accommodation can be found easily at Jodhpur.

126. As an argument in support of the shifting of the seat of the High Court to Jaipur, it was said that Jaipur, having a populous country around it, contributes more cases to the High Court than Jodhpur. This argument in our opinion, has no factual foundation. The statement appended below shows the institutions in the Rajasthan High Court at Jodhpur and Jaipur, respectively for the years 1954, 1955 and 1956.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Institutions in Jodhpur</i>	<i>Institutions in Jaipur.</i>
1954	1962	1910
1955	1870	1628
1956	1627	1827**

**Includes 201 cases received on transfer from Ajmer after merger on 1-11-1956.

1957 (up to August)	1078	1194
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(Figures are supplied by the High Court)

These figures show that the institutions at Jodhpur were more than at Jaipur till the merger of Ajmer with Jaipur.

127. The table in Appendix VI shows the institutions in the High Court from each district—civil and criminal in 1954, 1955 and 1956. The first 15 districts are within the jurisdiction of Jodhpur and the rest are in Jaipur. Ajmer was added only on 1st November, 1956 as the 26th district. A large amount of the work of the Jaipur Bench is from Jaipur city and the district of Jaipur. Places like Tonk, Sikar, Jhalawar, Bundi contribute a comparatively small amount of work. People of the districts within the jurisdiction of the High Court Bench at Jaipur, in some cases have to pass through Jaipur to go to Jodhpur while others need not pass through Jaipur. This, however, is not of much importance, as the III class fare from Jaipur to Jodhpur, even taking for granted that all people have to touch Jaipur before going on to Jodhpur is not much. The to and from fare is only Rs. 11.94 nP,—a sum altogether insignificant compared to the rest of the expenses of the litigation. We are hard put to it to believe that the only motive for the continuance of the Jaipur Bench is the benevolent desire to save the litigant this paltry expense.

128. If the seat is shifted to Jaipur, accommodation has to be found for the entire High Court and the existing accommodation is wholly inadequate for that purpose. The building in which the Bench at Jaipur is sitting has

only three court rooms. The new High Court building at Jaipur, the construction of which is being rushed through, has only four court rooms and the learned Chief Justice is strongly of opinion that if the whole High Court is to be located there, that building is quite unsuited for the purpose. It may not be possible to use the court room in the ground floor if four more court rooms are constructed on the first floor by reason of the noise which would be experienced in the ground floor. However, as the matters at present stand and as the Chief Secretary has pointed out the Government are unable to find accommodation for all the other offices of the Government. It would, therefore, be difficult, if not impossible, to find residential accommodation for the 151 officers and staff of Jodhpur High Court—not to speak of the accommodation for the Judges and the lawyers. It is said that some of the Judges, who sit at Jaipur have residences of their own and, therefore, the seat of the High Court could be shifted. This reason is not a convincing one. Judges are not appointed for life and have necessarily to retire when they complete the age of 60. New Judges will have to be appointed in their place and accommodation will have to be found for them. About 30 or 40 lawyers from Jaipur may have to shift to Jodhpur. These include the lawyers who migrated from other places and settled down at Jaipur. But the inconvenience of a few lawyers should not be the deciding factor as the courts exist primarily for the litigant public. If they want to practise their profession they have necessarily to put up with such inconveniences as happened in the case of the Andhra High Court when lawyers had to shift twice.

129. The Minister for P.W.D. and the Chief Secretary conceded that the new building constructed for the Bench at Jaipur could be easily utilised for the offices of the Government in the event of the abolition of the Bench. This is because of its close proximity to the Secretariat. We have a feeling that the site was chosen for the building with an eye to the possibility of the abolition of the Bench. Be that as it may, it is clear that the new building will not lack an occupant.

130. Some persons have taken the stand that the High Court should always be at the seat of the capital. Others have pointed out that in some States the High Court is elsewhere than at the seat of the capital, unlike the departments of the Government, particularly the development departments, constant consultation between the High Court and the Government is not necessary. The Chief Secretary, who has considerable experience of administration has assured us that no inconvenience is likely to be caused if the High Court is at a place different from where the capital is located. We agree with him and, think that, having regard to our experience of the High Courts, there is no compelling necessity to locate the seat of the High Court at the capital. On the other hand, it is probably more desirable for the High Court to be away from the capital and to carry on its work in a peaceful atmosphere.

131. Our conclusion is that there should be one unified High Court for the State of Rajasthan and that its seat should be at Jodhpur and that the Bench at Jaipur should be abolished. If the Government finds that it is not possible to give immediate effect to our proposal, we suggest that it may be implemented as early as practicable.

132. Before we leave this subject we wish to mention that the Chief Minister whom we met observed with concern that unless the abolition of the Benches of the High Courts was decided as a policy on an all-India basis, the abolition of Jaipur Bench might lead to public agitation. While the events that have occurred elsewhere in the recent past justify this apprehension, it is not within our purview to make allowance for a factor of this kind. We are concerned only with taking note of all the relevant circumstances, in order to decide what is best in the interest of the State of Rajasthan and to ensure the efficient and speedy administration of justice. Protection of vested interests and parochial considerations must be cast aside in an enquiry of this nature. The Government of India is the sole authority to take a decision on a policy applicable to the whole of India. We have been asked to advise the Government on a matter relating to Rajasthan alone and we have endeavoured to arrive at a dispassionate conclusion intended to promote the interests of the State and of the administration of justice.



CHAPTER VII

DECENTRALISATION AND LOCATION OF DEPARTMENTS AT PLACES OTHER THAN THE CAPITAL.

133. The question we have to consider next is as to the location of the offices of the various departments. The Patel Committee, while recommending that the capital should be at Jaipur suggested *inter alia* that the Government should consider the question of locating the heads of some of the departments at places other than the capital. The Committee was in favour of such decentralisation. The chief reasons which weighed with it were:—

- (i) acute congestion would be caused at Jaipur if all the offices were located there and large sums of money would be required for construction;
- (ii) the facilities available at other places would go unutilised.

On the other hand if some offices are located at other places it would not only ease the congestion at Jaipur but would contribute towards maintaining the importance of these places besides avoiding a great drain on the resources of the State. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel endorsed the views of the Committee and advised the Rajasthan Government to take appropriate steps in this direction. This was taken into account by the Government in its Order dated 13th July, 1949 fixing the location of the heads of departments. Under this Order the Accountant General's office was allocated to Jodhpur, while the offices of the Commissioner for Customs and Excise, the Director of Mines and Geology were allocated to Udaipur. The office of the Director of Public Instruction was given to Bikaner whilst the offices of the Chief Conservator of Forests and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies were given to Kotah. The offices of the Chief Engineer of Irrigation and the Director of Agriculture were assigned to Alwar and Bharatpur respectively.

134. This arrangement continued till 1955. On 22nd February, 1955 re-allocation of the offices was made by the Government. It was again modified on 25th July, 1955 on grounds of administrative convenience. On 23rd March, 1956 the headquarters of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Rajasthan was shifted from Kotah to Jaipur. There was further shifting of the offices by an Order of 23rd October, 1956. Three offices were directed to be shifted to Ajmer, viz., the Offices of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Jaipur Division, Conservator of Forests and the Divisional Panchayat Office. By a notification dated 1st November, 1956 the offices of the Director of Ayurveda and of the Deputy Inspector General of Police (Range) Jaipur were ordered to be shifted to Ajmer. Finally Ajmer was made the headquarters of the Division. The present position of the location of the various offices will be found in Appendix II.

135. We endorse generally the considerations which weighed with the Patel Committee in favouring the system of decentralisation. At the same time we cannot afford to overlook the views expressed by the Chief Secretary and other officers about the administrative inconvenience caused by the location of departments outside the capital. We agree with these officers that as a general principle development departments should not be located

outside the capital. These departments have to consider questions of policy and it is best that they are at the capital where they can have consultation with the Cabinet or particular Ministers. The offices of the Director of Public Instructions located at Bikaner and of the Director of Mining and Geology at Udaipur were referred to as instances of development departments, the location of which outside the capital was found to result in administrative inconvenience. The officers concerned and others explained to us their difficulties. It is for the Government to decide, taking all the circumstances into account, whether a particular department is a development department of sufficient importance to necessitate its being located at the capital itself.

136. We want to make it clear that while the location of a department at a particular place will certainly add to its importance, so far as the places where the divisional headquarters are located are concerned, their importance is maintained well enough by the very fact of their being divisional headquarters, for the area of a division is larger in many cases than that of the former Princely State, of which such a place was the capital. (For a combined list of the offices located at each of the divisional headquarters, see Appendix II). It is beyond the capacity of these cities to house more offices.

137. In the matter of allocation of offices we feel that the claims of Ajmer require consideration. Ajmer is not far away from Jaipur. It is only eighty miles from Jaipur and is well connected with the capital and other places. We, therefore, suggest bearing in mind the consensus of general opinion that the offices of the Public Service Commission and Board of Secondary Education may be located there. We also think, and it is also advisable as was pointed out by the Administrator of H.H. Jodhpur Maharaja's properties who was formerly the Chairman of Rajasthan Revenue Board, that as far as possible the Board of Revenue must be away from the capital and we, therefore, suggest that the Board of Revenue also may be shifted to Ajmer. So far as other places are concerned there are already some departments located at these places, besides the office of the Commissioner at the headquarters of each division. If at a later date the Government considers that any other department may be shifted, it may do so bearing in mind the consideration stated above.

CHAPTER VIII

138. We now proceed to state our recommendations:—

- (1) the capital should not be shifted from Jaipur;
- (2) the principal seat of the High Court should continue to be at Jodhpur;
- (3) the existing Bench at Jaipur should be abolished and there should be no Benches of the High Court;
- (4) the Public Service Commission, Board of Secondary Education and the Board of Revenue may be shifted to Ajmer.

139. Before we conclude this report we wish to place on record how deeply we are indebted to the Ministers of the State of Rajasthan, the Chief Secretary and other officers of the Government who rendered invaluable assistance to us in our enquiry. We are thankful to the Government of Rajasthan for the hospitality which they had shown us in our tours in the State. We wish also to express our thanks to the members of the public and the representatives of the various organisations who helped us by placing their views and supplying useful material.

New Delhi.

26-2-58

Sd. P. SATYANARAYANA RAO

Sd. V. VISWANATHAN

Sd. B. K. GUHA



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APPENDIX I

List of places visited by the Rajasthan Capital Enquiry Committee, dates of visits, bodies examined, memoranda received.

Places visited.	No. of sittings.	Dates of visit.
1. Kotah	2	16-9-57 to 18-9-57.
2. Bundi	1	19-9-57.
3. Ajmer	3	20-9-57 to 22-9-57
4. Udaipur	2	24-9-57 and 25-9-57
5. Mt. Abu	2	27-9-57 and 28-9-57
6. Bikaner	2	1-11-57 and 2-11-57
7. Jodhpur	3	4-11-57 to 6-11-57
8. Jaipur	4	8-11-57 to 11-11-57

A total number of 667 persons were examined at the above places. Most of these persons appeared before the Committee as delegations.

Pradesh, District, Tehsil, Town Congress Committees
 Praja Socialist Party
 Bhartiya Jan Sangh
 Communist Party of India
 Municipal Committees
 Bar Associations
 Chambers of Commerce and Industry
 Traders' Associations
 Mazdoor Sanghs
 Mahila Sanghs
 Religious bodies like Jain Samaj, Jamait-ul-Ulema
Ad hoc bodies like Capital Committee, Rajdhani Samiti etc.
 Members of Parliament and Legislative Assembly, Ministers and Chief Minister of Rajasthan
 Government Officials
 Chief Justice of the High Court, Rajasthan
 Administrator of H.H.'s properties at Jodhpur

Memoranda received.

Kotah	15
Bundi	1
Ajmer	40
Udaipur	14
Mt. Abu	8
Bikaner	16
Jodhpur	27
Jaipur	27

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APPENDIX II

List of State, Divisional and District Offices at Bikaner.*State Offices :*

- (1) Director of Education

Divisional Offices :

- (1) Commissioner
- (2) Deputy Commissioner of Excise and Taxation
- (3) Assistant Regional Transport Officer
- (4) Deputy Inspector General of Police
- (5) Assistant Director of Social Welfare Department

District Offices :

- (1) Collectorate including Jagir Office
- (2) Sub-Divisional Officer, North and South
- (3) Treasury Officer
- (4) District and Sessions Judge
- (5) Civil Judge
- (6) Wool Industries Office
- (7) Munsiff
- (8) Superintendent of Police
- (9) Executive Engineer
- (10) Public Relations Officer
- (11) Labour Officer
- (12) Government Press
- (13) Land Records Office

Taluk Offices :

- (1) Tehsil Office

List of State, Divisional and District Offices at Udaipur.*State Offices :*

- (1) Commissioner of Excise & Taxation
- (2) Commissioner of Devasthan
- (3) Director of Mines and Geology

Divisional Offices :

- (1) Commissioner
- (2) Dy. Inspector General of Police
- (3) Regional Transport Officer
- (4) Regional Inspector of Municipalities
- (5) Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry
- (6) Deputy Director of Education
- (7) Deputy Director of Agriculture
- (8) Assistant Director of Industries
- (9) Assistant Director of Health
- (10) Conservator of Forests
- (11) Divisional Panchayat Officer
- (12) Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies
- (13) Assistant Director of Social Welfare

District Offices :

- (1) Collector
- (2) Superintendent of Police
- (3) District Agriculture Officer
- (4) Superintending Engineer, Irrigation
- (5) Executive Engineer, Survey & Investigation
- (6) Executive Engineer, Irrigation
- (7) District Medical Officer
- (8) Public Relations Officer
- (9) Zonal Development Officer
- (10) District Motor Garage Superintendent
- (11) Superintending Engineer, B & R.
- (12) District Jail
- (13) Government Press
- (14) Settlement Office
- (15) Inspector of Schools

List of State, Divisional and District Offices at Ajmer.*State Offices :*

- (1) Director of Ayurveda.

Divisional Offices :

- (1) Commissioner
- (2) Dy. Inspector General of Police
- (3) Additional Jagir Commissioner
- (4) Assistant Commissioner, Excise & Taxation
- (5) Divisional Forest Officer
- (6) Divisional Panchayat Officer
- (7) Assistant Director of Education (Women,
- (8) Deputy Zone Office, C.I.D., Ajmer
- (9) Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies

District Offices :

- (1) Collector,
- (2) Superintendent of Police
- (3) District & Sessions Judge
- (4) Executive Engineer, B & R.
- (5) Treasury Officer
- (6) District Electoral Officer
- (7) Inspector of Schools
- (8) District Veterinary Officer
- (9) District Agriculture Officer
- (10) Labour Officer
- (11) Assistant Settlement Officer
- (12) Public Relations Officer
- (13) Assistant Engineer, Mining
- (14) Assistant Engineer, Electrical

List of State, Divisional & District Offices at Jodhpur.*State Offices:*

- (1) Rajasthan High Court
- (2) Directorate of Technical Education

Divisional Offices :

- (1) Commissioner
- (2) Dy. Inspector General of Police
- (3) Dy. Director of Industries and Commerce
- (4) Dy. Director of Education
- (5) Settlement Officer
- (6) Regional Transport Officer
- (7) Divisional Forest Officer
- (8) Divisional Panchayat Officer
- (9) Dy. Commissioner of Excise and Taxation
- (10) Assistant Commissioner of Excise and Taxation, Jaisalmer
- (11) Zonal Development Officer, Jodhpur and Bikaner Divisions
- (12) Additional Settlement Commissioner
- (13) Assistant Director of Health Services
- (14) Assistant Commissioner of Devasthan
- (15) Dy. Director of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry
- (16) Dy. Director of Agriculture
- (17) Assistant Inspector General of Police, Jodhpur Range

District Offices :

- (1) Collector
- (2) Sub-divisional Officer
- (3) Treasury Officer
- (4) Superintendent of Police
- (5) District Veterinary Officer
- (6) District Agriculture Officer
- (7) Executive Engineer, Health
- (8) Superintending Engineer, B & R
- (9) Employment Exchange
- (10) Public Relations Officer
- (11) District Inspector of Panchayats

List of State, Divisional and District Offices at Jaipur.***State Offices :***

- (1) Rajasthan Secretariat
- (2) Rajasthan Legislative Assembly
- (3) Rajasthan Public Service Commission
- (4) Board of Revenue, Settlement Office etc.
- (5) Inspector General of Police
- (6) Inspector General of Prisons
- (7) Governor's Office
- (8) Accountant General
- (9) Director of Medical and Health Services
- (10) Registrar of Co-operative Societies
- (11) Transport Commissioner
- (12) Chief Engineer, Irrigation
- (13) State Insurance Department
- (14) Chief Conservator of Forests
- (15) Director of Agriculture
- (16) Director of Consolidation
- (17) Director of Local Bodies
- (18) Director of Basic Training

- (19) State Social Welfare Department
- (20) Director of Industries and Commerce
- (21) Chief Engineer, Electrical and Mechanical
- (22) Chief Engineer, B & R
- (23) Director of Archaeology
- (24) Advocate General
- (25) Bench of Rajasthan High Court
- (26) Chief Electoral Officer
- (27) Director of Economics and Statistics
- (28) Director of Local Bodies
- (29) Director of Public Relations
- (30) Examiner of Local Fund Audit
- (31) Director of Relief and Rehabilitation

Divisional Offices :

- (1) Divisional Forest Officer
- (2) Deputy Director of Education
- (3) Deputy Director, Veterinary

District Offices :

- (1) Collector
- (2) District Superintendent of Police
- (3) District & Sessions Judge
- (4) District Treasury
- (5) District Agriculture Office
- (6) District Veterinary Office



APPENDIX III

List of State-owned buildings and the offices located in them at Jaipur.

1. Rajasthan Secretariat Bldg.	Rajasthan Secretariat and allied offices
2. Town Hall	Rajasthan Legislative Assembly
3. High Court building	High Court Bench and Courts
4. Khasa Kothi (Part of the building)	Chairman, Board of Revenue Settlement Office
5. Viman Bhawan, Khasa Kothi	Land Records Office
6. Rajendra Hazari Guard	Inspector General of Police
7. House near Zenani Deorhi	Inspector General of Prisons
8. Bungalow No. 43	Rajasthan Public Service Commission
9. Bungalow No. 48, Civil Lines	Chairman, Women's Savings Campaign.
10. Bungalow No. 10 Civil Lines	Governor's office.
11. Government Press	Director of Printing & Stationery.
12. Bungalow No. 26	Director of Medical and Health Services
13. Veterinary Hospital	Deputy Director of Veterinary
14. Customs Outpost	Registrar of Cooperative Societies
15. Nohara Tanwarji	Rehabilitation Office
16. Hawa Mahal	Devasthan Office
17. Temple Anand Behariji	Excise and Taxation Office
18. Temple Ramchanderji	Mining & Geology Office
19. School of Arts & Crafts	National Sample Survey etc.
20. Dhabaji ki Haveli	Rajasthan Puratatva Mandir
	Sanskrit College
	Industries Department
	Dy. Director of Education
	Registrar of Departmental Exams
	Inspector General, Anti-Corruption
21. Normal Training School	Inspector of Schools
22. Gordhan Nathji Temple	Agriculture Office
23. Rathkhana, Gangori Bazar	Girl's School
	Principal Accounts Training School
	Supply Office
24. State Mint	Weights and Measures Office
26. Rajasthan State Motor Garage	Supervisor, Rajasthan State Motor Garage
26. Power House building	1. C.E. Electrical
	2. Executive Engineer, Planning
	3. Executive Engineer, Stores
	4. Executive Engineer, Projects
	5. Executive Engineer, Civil
	6. Assistant Engineer
	7. Chairman, Electricity Board
27. P.W.D. building	1. Chief Engineer's Office
	2. T.A. to Chief Engineer
	3. Suptdg. Engineer, City Circle
	4. Executive Engineer, B & R
	5. Executive Engineer, Distt. Dvn
	6. Executive Engineer, Planning

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|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 7. Town Planning Office |
| | 8. Land Acquisition office |
| | 9. P.W.D. Central Stores |
| | 10. Property Officers' Office |
| | 11. Accounts Officer's office |
| | 12. Senior Architect's office |
| 28. Bungalow No. 32 | Executive Engineer, Sawai Madho- |
| | pur Division |
| 29. Jaleb Chowk Building | 1. Accountant General |
| | 2. R.T.O. Office |
| | 3. Additional Commissioner, |
| | Revenue |
| | 4. Labour Commissioner |
| | 5. Divisional Forest Officer |
| | 6. Registration office |
| | 7. Jaipur Collectorate |
| | 8. Treasury Office |
| | 9. Municipal Commissioner etc. |
| | 10. Superintendent of Police |
| 30. Distillery building | Distillery Office |
| 31. Tourist Information office | Tourist Information office |
| 32. Shutar Khana, Purana Ghat | R.A.C. |
| 33. Old Canteen in Ramniwas Garden | Child Welfare Centre. |

List of rented buildings and the offices located in them at Jaipur

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Peeramal Hotel | 1. Irrigation office |
| | 2. Transport Commissioner |
| | 3. Supervisor, Fisheries |
| | 4. Insurance Department |
| | 5. Judge, Industrial Tribunal |
| 2. House of Raja Shiv Nath Singh | |
| Bani Park | 6. Conservator of Forests |
| 3. Bairathi Bhawan and Virat Bhawan | 7. Jagir Commissioner |
| 4. Chomu House | 8. Director of Agriculture |
| 5. Chandra Bhawan | 9. Director of Consolidations |
| 6. Har Sukh Rai's house | 10. Asst. Director of Industries & |
| | Commerce |
| 7. Keshar Garh | 11. Rajasthan College Hostel |
| 8. Building on Station Road | 12. Chief Panchayat Office |
| 9. Building near Residency. | 13. Director of Local Bodies |
| 10. Chandraudai, Gandhinagar. | 14. Director of Basic Training |
| 11. Dhama Building, Station Road | 15. Social Welfare Department |
| 12. Malisar House, Station Road | 16. Asstt. Registrar, Co-operative |
| | Societies |
| 13. Subhash Marg C, Scheme | 17. Employees' State Insurance |
| | Scheme |
| 14. Building at Bani Park | 18. Amins of Settlement Deptt., |
| 15. Seth Suraj Mal's building | 19. Urban Improvement Board. |

APPENDIX IV.

List of Important State-owned buildings at

(1) Bikaner

(I) Office buildings:		Plinth area in sq. ft.
(1) Public Offices and Law Courts	..	48,186
(2) General Records building	..	16,600
(3) Director of Education office..	..	14,930
(4) P.W.D. Water Works etc., offices	..	14,423
(5) Government Press ..	..	23,144
(6) District Jail ..	..	1,12,428
(7) Circuit House ..	..	10,560
		<hr/> 2,40,271 <hr/>

(II) Residential buildings:

- (1) Commissioner's bungalow.
- (2) D.I.G.'s bungalow

(III) Colleges, High Schools and Hostels:

- (1) Doongar College with hostels and other buildings
- (2) Maharani Sudershan College for Women
- (3) Veterinary College
- (4) Old Library which is part of Veterinary College
- (5) Veterinary College hostel
- (6) Teachers' Training School
- (7) Maharani Girls' High School
- (8) Sadul High School, with hostels
- (9) Sadul Public School, with hostels

(IV) Hospitals:

- (1) P.B.M. Hospitals for Men, Women & T.B. Patients, (including residential quarters and other buildings).
- (2) City Dispensary.

(V) Miscellaneous buildings:

- (1) Stadium.
- (2) Ganga Theatre.
- (3) Muslim Library and Town Hall

(2) Udaipur

(I) Office buildings:

(1) Police lines with residential quarters	..	..	n.a.
(2) High Court building	..	..	20,414
(3) Supply Accounts Office	..	..	2,727
(4) District Forest Settlement office	..	..	6,500
(5) Registration office	..	..	44,245
(6) Settlement office	..	..	8,000

			<i>Plinth area in sq. ft.</i>
(7) Forest office building .. ..	..	..	9,046
(8) Irrigation department office.. ..	..	..	7,100
(9) Government Printing Press .. ..	..	..	32,555
(10) Jail Building cum-quarters .. ..	..	..	59,998
(11) P.W.D. Workshop .. ..	..	..	n.a.
(12) Executive Engineer's office .. ..	..	..	7,579
(13) Superintendent of Gardens .. ..	..	..	n.a.
(14) Customs and Excise office .. ..	..	..	11,225
(15) S.E's office .. ..	..	..	6,728
(16) Agriculture department building .. ..	..	..	2,000
(17) Headquarters building .. ..	..	..	n.a.
			<hr/>
			2,18,117
			<hr/>

(II) *Residential bungalows:*

- (1) Prime Minister's bungalow
- (2) M/s. Iron's bungalow
- (3) Rati Lalji's bungalow
- (4) Trench's bungalow
- (5) Chief Engineer's bungalow
- (6) Residency Surgeon's bungalow
- (7) Bungalow adjacent to Mahakmakhas
- (8) Chatrawala bungalow
- (9) Surgeon bungalow
- (10) Forest office bungalow
- (11) Robertson bungalow
- (12) Bungalow near Anand Bhawan
- (13) Lady Doctor's bungalow
- (14) Sajjan Niwas Garden bungalow
- (15) Professors' quarters bungalows six Nos.
- (16) Principal's bungalow
- (17) Residency clerks' quarters
- (18) Bungalow in High Court
- (19) Bungalow in East Residency
- (20) Doctors bungalow in the General Hospital
- (21) Dairy Bungalow
- (22) Doctors bungalows six Nos.
- (23) Headmaster's quarters, Fateh High School

(III) *Schools and Colleges:*

- (1) Lambardar High School
- (2) Fateh High School
- (3) Girls High School
- (4) Kanwarpada High School
- (5) S.T.C. School
- (6) Adivasi School at Pratapnagar
- (7) Nai Sarai Rajasthan Mahila Vidyalaya
- (8) M.B.College
- (9) M.B.College Hostel
- (10) Residency Building Girls' College
- (11) Agriculture College and Hostels

Plinth area in sq.ft.

(IV) Hospitals:

- (1) Residency Hospital building
- (2) General Hospital and Asstt. Surgeons bungalows 2
- (3) Veterinary Hospital
- (4) Ladies Hospital
- (5) Mental Hospital

(V) Miscellaneous buildings:

- (1) Asind House (old type.)
- (2) Moti Mahal Gulab Bagh
- (3) Ravi Shankerji's house
- (4) Bundi House at Mandi
- (5) Rampyari ka Topkhana
- (6) Fateh Memorial
- (7) Anand Bhawan
- (8) Dak Bungalow
- (9) Power House
- (10) Sahelion ki Badi
- (11) Sajjan Garh
- (12) Udainiwas Palace
- (13) Badi Mahal.
- (14) Residency Quarters

(3) Kotah.

(I) Office buildings:

(1) Commissioner and Collector's office	13,000
(2) Jamans Lines, P.W.D. Store	8,431
(3) Agriculture office	8,168
(4) Treasury office	5,712
(5) Chief Conservator of Forests office building (now shifted to Jaipur)	12,776
(6) P.W.D. office	11,114
(7) Settlement office	8,186
(8) District & Sessions Judges' court	20,138
(9) Tehsildar's court	n.a.
(10) Magistrate	5,077
(11) Police Office	12,596
(12) Asstt. Director of Health Services Bldg. ..	5,060
(13) Customs Head Office	5,245
(14) Inspector of Education	9,539
(15) Jail building	55,475
(16) Police Station, Police lines, etc.	n.a.

1,80,517

(II) Residential buildings:

- (1) Commissioner's bungalow
- (2) Residential bungalow
- (3) Collector's bungalow
- (4) Dwelling house No.2
- (5) to (7) Residential bungalows 3
- (8) DFO's bungalow and office
- (9) Physicians bungalow

Plinth area in sq. ft.

- (10) Superintendent of Police bungalow
- (11) City Magistrate & Sales Tax Commissioner's residence

(III) Schools and Colleges:

- (1) Vocational High School
- (2) Patanpole School
- (3) Government College
- (4) Girls' Intermediate College
- (5) Tipta Girls School
- (6) New Middle School
- (7) Gyamanpura High School
- (8) Teachers' Training School, with hostel
- (9) Montessori School

(IV) Hospitals:

- (1) City Hospital
- (2) Veterinary Hospital
- (3) Victoria Hospital

(V) Offices other than State Government Offices:

- (1) Divisional Superintendent, Western Railway
- (2) Posts and Telegraph Department Office
- (3) Kutchery Post Office

(VI) Miscellaneous buildings:

- (1) Atala building
- (2) Rest House Rangpur
- (3) Brij Vilas Palace
- (4) Jal Mandir
- (5) Umaid Club
- (6) Bandhi Bhawan
- (7) Rajgarh Haveli
- (8) Bargir Stables
- (9) Jamboorkhana
- (10) Abhera Palace
- (11) Nanta Palace
- (12) Amer Niwas Palace
- (13) Chhatarpura Palace and buildings

(4) Ajmer.*(I) Office buildings :*

(1) District Forest Office buildings	7,500
(2) Jail building (including residential quarters and other buildings)	1,19,200
(3) District Court building	46,750
(4) Sessions Judge's Court building	17,500
(5) Small Cause Court building	10,400
(6) Tehsil & Museum building	42,400
(7) Police buildings in Magazine I Square	50,200
(8) District Police Superintendent's office	6,950
(9) Anti-Malaria Office	6,050

3,06,950

(II) Residential buildings :

- (1) Camp Office building of Agent to the Governor General, now used as residential quarters
- (2) Civil Inspection bungalow used as Commissioner's residence
- (3) Assistant Commissioner's bungalows used as Executive Engineer's bungalows.
- (4) Staff quarters near camp clerk office
- (5) Forest Ranger's quarters
- (6) Reserve Police Lines

(III) Schools and Colleges :

- (1) Government College (including attached building)
- (2) Government Central Girls' High School
- (3) Monia Islamia High School
- (4) Normal School at Mirshali
- (5) Ajmer Government High School
- (6) School for blind with hostel at Adarshnagar
- (7) Training School at Reserve Police Lines

(IV) Hospitals :

- (1) Police Hospital in the compound of new Reserve Police Lines
- (2) Victoria Hospital including staff quarters and other buildings
- (3) Nurses' home
- (4) T.B. Clinic
- (5) Principal Medical Officer's building in the Hospital
- (6) King George Maternity Home (with staff quarters)
- (7) Johnganj Dispensary
- (8) Veterinary Hospital

(5) Jodhpur.**(I) Office buildings :****Plinth area in sq. ft.**

(1) P.W.D. General Offices	40,500
(2) High Court building	1,40,000
(3) Negi's temple where offices of the Asstt. Director of Women's Education etc., are situated	8,500
(4) Government Press Building	30,500
(5) Wireless Station (with 11 quarters)	14,000
(6) Jagir Settlement Office	12,000
(7) Tehsil office etc.	7,000
(8) Inspector of Schools office	6,500
(9) New Headquarters, Police Lines	1,30,466

3,89,466

(II) Residential bungalows :

Bungalows Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 19, 18, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 41, 42, 45, 39, 40.

(III) *Schools Colleges & Hostels :*

- (1) S.M.K. College
- (2) S.M.K. College, Hostel No. 1
- (3) Jaswant College with two Hostel buildings
- (4) Engineering College, with three Hostel buildings
- (5) Rajmahal Girls' Inter College
- (6) St. Patricks Vidya Bhawan
- (7) Teachers' Training School
- (8) Vidya Sala School
- (9) Darbar High School
- (10) Female Teachers' Training School
- (11) M.G. High School
- (12) New Government High School

(IV) *Hospitals :*

- (1) Mahatma Gandhi Hospital
- (2) Umaid Female Hospital
- (3) Mental Hospital
- (4) Isolation Hospital
- (5) T.B. Clinic
- (6) Veterinary Hospital

(V) *Buildings in which Government India or other offices are located :*

- (1) Head Post Office
- (2) Municipal Office inside Sojati Gate
- (3) Jodhpur Aerodrome building
- (4) State Hotel including Cadet Mess

(VI) *Miscellaneous buildings :*

- (1) Old Mahakma Khas
- (2) Jaswant Cenotaph
- (3) Distillery building
- (4) Agriculture Farm
- (5) Sheep Breeding Farm
- (6) Umaid Club
- (7) Building at Mandore Garden
- (8) Jodhpur Dak Bungalow
- (9) Hawala Block
- (10) Record Block

(6) **Jaipur.**(I) *Office buildings :*

			<i>Plinth area in sq. ft.</i>
(1) Rajasthan Secretariat building	..	..	1,78,892
(2) Jaleb Chowk building**	..	..	1,33,014
(3) Settlement office, Khasa Kothi	..	..	36 650
(4) Board of Revenue building, Khasa Kothi	..	..	17,580
(5) P.W.D. Office building	..	..	N.A.
(6) Government Press, Jaipur	..	..	N.A.

(7) Treasury & Accounts Office**	..	..	N.A.
(8) Khasa Kothi Building, State Hostel	..	..	33,141
(9) Old High Court building	..	..	61,625
(10) Town Hall Building**	..	..	N.A.
(11) Government Hostel, Jaipur	..	..	73,400
(12) Central Jail Building	..	..	1,63,000
(13) Police Lines, Headquarters	..	..	3,22,096
			<hr/>
			10,19,398
			<hr/>

**Private property of H.H. the Maharaja of Jaipur handed over to the Government for official use and to be maintained by the Government so long as they use.

(II) Residential bungalows for officers and quarters for staff :

- (1) 5 Nos. A Class Officer Flats in Gandhinagar
- (2) 10 Nos. B Class Bungalows at Gandhnagar
- (3) 26 Nos. C Class quarters at Gandhinagar
- (4) 200 Nos. B Type Quarters at Gandhinagar
- (5) Bungalows No. 48, Civil Lines
- (6) Bungalow Nos. 49, 50, 51, 2, 8 Civil Lines
- (7) Bungalow No. 9 and 10 Raj Bhawan
- (8) Bungalow No. 16, Civil Lines
- (9) Bungalow No. 34, Station Road
- (10) Bungalow No. 38
- (11) Inspector's Quarters, Police Lines
- (12) Six Nos. Teachers Quarters in Maharani College
- (13) A.T.Os Bungalows in T.B. Sanitorium

Total number of bungalows and quarters 260.

(III) Colleges, High Schools and Hostel buildings

- (1) Maharaja's College, Jaipur
- (2) Maharani's College, Jaipur
- (3) Medical College, Jaipur
- (4) Madhovilas Ayurvedic College, Jaipur
- (5) 4 Laboratories at Maharaja's College
- (6) Boys Hostel attached to Medical College
- (7) Girls' Ho.tel attached to Medical College
- (8) Sanskrit College.

Schools :

- (1) Maharaja's Girls High School
- (2) Maharani's Girls High School
- (3) Maharaja's A.V. Middle School
- (4) Normal Training School
- (5) Moti Katla High School
- (6) Multipurpose High School, Gandhinagar
- (7) Gandhinagar High School

(IV) Hospital :

- (1) S.M.S. Hospital
- (2) Female Hospital
- (3) Mental Hospital
- (4) Leper Asylum
- (5) T.B. Sanitorium
- (6) Baby Welfare Centre
- (7) Veterinary Hospital

(V) Buildings in which Government of India and other offices are located :

- (1) Telegraph office building
- (2) State Bank of India Building
- (3) Park House where A.I.R. Station is located
- (4) N.C.C. Air Squardron Office

VI) Gardens and buildings in them :

- (1) Vidya Dhar ka Bagh, Purana Ghat
- (2) Sheeshodonji ka Garden
- (3) Public Garden, Rajmahal ka Talab
- (4) Ramniwas Garden
- (5) Zoo building in Ramniwas Garden
- (6) Temple

(VII) Temples :

- (1) Temple Lal Hatyon
- (2) Temple Ram Chanderji
- (3) Temple Shri Govindji
- (4) Temple Shri Badri Nathji

(VIII) Miscellaneous buildings :

- (1) Government observatory
- (2) Jal Mahal building
- (3) Chatries Zenani on Amber Road
- (4) Elephant Stables, Chogan
- (5) Nahargarh Fort
- (6) Hazari Topkhana
- (7) Ram Prakash Cinema
- (8) Odi Parasramdwara etc

APPENDIX V.

Government Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Divisional headquarters and at Jaipur.

Bikaner.*Public Hospitals:**Beds*

1. P.B.M.Men's Hospital	..	..	..	317
2. P.B.M. Womens Hospital	..	..	..	230
3. G.G.J.T.B.Hospital	..	..	..	101

Special Hospital

1. Railway Hospital	..	..	..	2
2. District Jail Hospital	..	..	..	11
3. Military Hospital	..	..	..	25

 686

Dispensaries:

1. City Dispensary, No.1.
2. Fort Outdoor Dispensary.
3. T.B.Clinic.

Udaipur.

1. General Hospital	..	..	..	350
2. Maternity Hospitals	..	..	..	20
3. Mental Hospital	..	..	..	24

Special Hospitals:

1. Railway Hospital	..	..	..	10
2. Railway Training School hospital	..	..	..	1

 405

Dispensaries:

1. T.B.Clinic.
2. Chandpole Dispensary.
3. Jagdish Chowk Dispensary.
4. Fatehpura Dispensary.
5. Surajpole Dispensary.
6. Police Dispensary.
7. District Jail Dispensary.

Kotah.

1. General Hospital	..	..	..	80
2. Maternity Hospital	..	..	..	40

Kotah (concl'd.)*Public Hospitals:**Beds**Special Hospitals :*

1. Military Hospital	..	..	..	..	10
					<hr/> 130

Dispensaries

1. T.B.Clinic.
2. Government Dispensary, Bhimganj Mandi.
3. Government Dispensary, Surajpole.
4. Police Dispensary.
4. Railway Dispensary.
6. District Jail Dispensary.
7. Chambal Dam Dispensary.

Ajmer*Public Hospitals:*

1. Victoria Hospitals.	320
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Special Hospitals:

1. Police Hospital	45
2. Railway Hospital	60
3. Jail Hospital	30
					<hr/> 455

Dispensaries :

1. T.B.Clinic.
2. Mobile Dispensary.

Jodhpur.*Public Hospitals:*

1. Mahatma Gandhi Hospital	..	..	..	..	18
2. Umaid Hospital	..	..	..	..	300
3. Mental Hospital	..	..	..	..	60
4. Isolation Hospital	..	..	..	..	18

Special Hospitals

1. Police Hospital	..	..	..	..	9
2. Military Hospital	..	..	..	..	53
3. Central Jail Hospital	..	..	..	..	18
					<hr/> 1031

Jodhpur (con. ld.)*Dispensaries:*

1. First Branch Dispensary
2. Second Branch Dispensary
3. Girls' School Dispensary
4. Hewson Dispensary
5. School Dispensary
6. Residency Dispensary
7. Jaswant Female Dispensary
8. Railway Dispensary
9. Railway Workshop Dispensary

Jaipur.*Public Hospitals.**Beds*

1. S.M.S. Hospital	600
2. State Zenana Hospital	175
3. K.G.V. Sanatorium	86
4. Mental Hospital	120
5. Lazeretto & Isolation Hospital	66
6. Leper Asylum, Jaipur	25

Special Hospitals.

1. Military Hospital	30
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1092

Dispensaries.

1. T.B.Clinic
2. Mayo Dispensary
3. Purani Basti Dispensary
4. Sireh Deorhi Dispensary
5. Sardar Patel Road Dispensary
6. Gandhinagar Dispensary
7. Moti Katla Dispensary.
8. Central Jail Dispensary



APPENDIX VI.

**District-wise institutions of civil and criminal proceedings in
High Court of Rajasthan during the years 1954, 1955 and 1956.**

District	Institutions in		
	1954	1955	1956*
1. Jodhpur	351	342	135
2. Jaisalmer	12	14	10
3. Pali	178	136	59
4. Sirohi	41	29	25
5. Barmer	125	103	46
6. Jalore	195	109	38
7. Merta	211	158	85
8. Udaipur	232	244	116
9. Dungarpur	14	13	5
10. Bhilwara	169	128	77
11. Banswara	37	22	14
12. Chittorgarh	61	89	24
13. Bikaner	104	101	51
14. Churu	107	41	38
15. Ganganagar	125	141	76
	1962	1670	799
<i>Jaipur Bench.</i>			
16. Jaipur City	497	381	192
17. Tonk	70	62	31
18. Jaipur District	171	160	60
19. Jhunjhunu	139	130	37
20. Sikar	72	83	43
21. Bharatpur	273	237	87
22. Sawai Madhopur	112	78	24
23. Alwar	211	245	87
24. Kotah	214	152	101
25. Jhalawar	96	54	40
26. Bundi	55	46	26
	1910	1628	728

*Figures are up to June, 1956. Figures for the whole year are shown at P.38.

APPENDIX VII.

List of private buildings which are available on rent or for sale at Jodhpur.

No.	Name of building	Accommodation	Available on rent or sale.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kishore Bagh	Rooms Family Qrs. Garages	47 6 3	Can be used for office purposes.
2.	Raoti Buildings, (a) Main building	Rooms Servant Qrs. Garages Kitchen block with hall	72 11 5 1	Rei
	(b) Maharaj Anand Singh's bungalow	Rooms	14	
	(c) Maharaj Chiman Singh's bungalow	Rooms	19	
3.	Jalim Vilas (Main building and (Janana Mahal)	Rooms Guest rooms Garages Rathkhanas Verandahs Outhouses Servants Qrs. Cow-shed	65 3 4 13 14 5 56 1	Either . . . Suitable for office.
4.	Kuchaman Bungalow	Locked	Either	Suitable for Judges of High Court.
5.	Thakur Mohan Singh's bungalow	Locked	-do-	-do-
6.	Rao Raja Abhey Singh's bungalow	Rooms and Qrs.	19 9	-do- Suitable for Office.
7.	Kanwar Bishan Singh's house	(Not available)		Suitable for Judges of High Court
8.	Rao Raja Abhey Singh's II Bungalow	Rooms	29	Sale
9.	Residency :			
	(a) Main bungalow	Rooms Office block (rooms) Kamdar Qrs.	19 25 2	For R.A.S. Training School

1	2	3	4	5
		Servants Qrs.	26	
		Stables	4	
		Garages	3	
		Stores	6	
		Kitchen block	1	
10. N.K. Sanghi's		Rooms	11	Either
bungalow in		Guest house Hall	1	
Ratanada.		Servants Qrs.	3	Suitable for
		Stables	3	Judges of High
		Garage	1	Court.
11. Maharaja Duleep		Rooms	12	-do-
Singh's bungalow		Quarters	8	-do-
		Stables	3	
12. Maharaja Devi Singh's				
bungalow		Bed rooms	10	-do-
13. Raikabagh Palace				
(a) Octagonal Palace		Rooms (big)	13	Sale
and Dining Hall		Rooms (small)	24	17 Residences at
		Halls	4	the back for
		Garages	8	Ministerial staff
				getting upto
				Rs. 500.00.
(b) Sareesh Wali Kothi		Rooms (big)	14	
(c) Meri Wali Kothi		Rooms (big)	13	
		Rooms Small	4	
(d) New Kothi with		Rooms (big)	10	
Jawarkhana		Rooms Small	8	
(e) Bichli Kothi		Hall (big)	1	
		Rooms (big)	11	
		Rooms (small)	7	
(f) Maharaj Kunwar		Rooms (big)	5	
Kothi		Rooms (small)	2	
		Swimming pool	1	
(g) Dispensary with				
family quarters			4	
(h) Household General				
office		Rooms	17	
(i) Household Comp-				
troller's office				
bungalow		Rooms	17	
14. Race Course Bunga-		Rooms	..	Either
low.				
15. Maharaja Ajeet		Rooms	33	Sale
Singh's bungalow		Servants Qrs.	48	Suitable for
		Garages	4	office.
		Stores	5	
		Stable block	1	
		Kitchen block	1	

1	2	3	4	5
16. Umed Bhawan	Rooms	213		
	Servants Qrs.	150		
	Small bungalows	2		
	S.D.Os. bungs.	1		
	Dispensary	1		
	Garages	9		
17. Ashop Raja Sahib's bungalow	Rooms	19	Either	
	Quarters	3		
	Garages	3		
	Stables	2		
18. Maharaja Sher Singh's bungalow			Rent	
19. Gorao Thakurs bungalow			Either	
20. Kuchaman Haweli	Rooms	8	Rent	
	Sangeet school	1	(Big hall with	galleries and
	Family Qrs.	1	14 rooms).	
	Servants Qrs.	15		
21. Khinvasar Haweli	Rooms	25	Either	
22. Rao Hawali			Rent	
23. Pologround	Houses	20	Rent	Suitable for residence of officers drawing salary upto Rs. 1,000.00
24. Sardarpura	Houses	20	Rent	-do-
25. Fort	Moti Mahal, Khawabgaha Mahal, Sarad, Mahal, Bariwala Mahal, Rang Mahal etc.			
26. Raipur Thakur's bungalow	Rooms	12	Either	Suitable for Judges of the High Court.
	Garages	2		
	Outhouses	2		
27. Bijolai	Rooms	12		Good for sanatorium.
28. Balasamand				
	(a) Main bungalow with big halls and other living rooms.			
	(b) Garden Superintendent's bungalow,			
	(c) Servant's Quarters	20 Nos.		

1	2	3	4	5
29. Lalsagar	Rooms	9	Rent	
30 Ship House	Rooms	17		Suitable for
	Quarters	6		High Court
	Stables	6		Judges.
	Garages	2		
31. Shri Shankerlal Parihar's New House.			Rent	
(a) 8 Flats of 2 rooms each				Suitable for mi-
(b) 4 Flats of 3 rooms each				nisterial staff.
(c) 5 Garages (60 × 10)				
(d) 6 rooms				
(e) 2 Garages (15 × 7)				
32. Hari Bhawan				
(a) Main bungalow	Rooms	16	Sale	
(b) Office block	Rooms	8		
(c) Annexy Block	Rooms	6		
(d) Guard room block	12 beds			
(e) Barracks	Rooms	11		
(f) Servant's quarters		16		
(g) Stables		16		
(h) Outhouses		3		
33. Sherchand Multan- chand Bungalow	(N.A.)		Rent.	
34. Circuit House (Govt. owned)				Suitable for High Court Judges.**
35. Mr. Ojha's House (Govt. owned)				-do-
36. City Noharas			Hither	For ministerial staff.

**There is a proposal to shift the Circuit House.

N.B. There are many other houses, Bungalows, Thakurs Hawelies, Nohras available on rent and sale.